RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
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Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XIV NO. 146— BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 22 1926. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES;

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL, RS. 1,64,606.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.
BOMBAY.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . . . BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
16 June	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sep.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 „	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 „	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 „	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 847
15 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10 941
29 „	RANCHI ..		16 650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20 837
12 „	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10 918
26 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.
These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 14th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £195
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,888
29th July	MADURA ..	8,975
12th Aug.	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A STEAMER ..	..

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
10th July	NAGPORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th „	NARKUNDA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
23rd June	KAROA	East & S. Africa.
23rd „	BAMORA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
25th „	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi

Owing to the Monsoon Season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Bushreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
GENOA MARU	6785	24 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July
SYDNEY MARU	4105	6 July	20 July
TOYOOKA MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
*Helmet Maru ..	Y. Coma	4,364	17 June	24 June
Tacoma Maru ..	J. Kojima	5.850	26 „	9 July
Sumatra Maru ..	J. Kavasaki	5,863	9 July	22 „
Celebes Maru ..	G. Gotoh	5,363	24 „	6 Aug.

* Proceeds to Tuticorin.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office, Fort, BOMBAY.
PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.
BEST POLICIES ON EASY TERMS.
Lowest rates and liberal conditions
MARRIAGE AND DOWRIES SCHEMES.
Triple protection policies with 4 options
Guaranteed yearly bonuses of Rs. 12 per Rs. 1,000.
WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.
Apply to:—
DALAL AND CO.,
Secretaries.

TOUCH STONE.
TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE,
Choose a life office which:—
1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.
"BHARAT"
one will answer to the above requirements.
Please communicate with
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000
	£ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds	F 43,196,861
	£ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—32, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

"B. C. P. W." ASVAN— Best Nervine Tonic.
"B. C. P. W." PYREX— Malaria Specific.
MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.
Can be had from all Chemists or from their
SOLE AGENTS:—
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
(Phone No. 40784.)
18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD. and at Sandhurst Road GIRGAUM.

INSURANCE.

1925 ANNUAL REPORT
A Year of Achievement

New Insurance written	Rs.	20,16,83,685
Insurance in Force	„	98,38,85,325
Assets - - - - - -	„	18,44,38,213
Payments to Policyholders	„	1,64 16,935
Dividends to be paid Policyholders in 1926	„	40,49,085

SALIENT FEATURES
Record Volume of New Business
Largest Payments to Policyholders
Increased Dividends to Policyholders
Favourable Mortality
Company continued the practice of investing its funds in Government Bonds, High Class Municipal Debentures and First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate
Write for Copy of Annual Report
THE
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1887
Bombay Offices:—19/51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
M. KANJI & CO., *General Agents.*

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 20, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Proof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
WHO KNOWS
What is going to happen?
But
1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Goverament's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!
By
THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.
2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!
3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!
! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES !
Our representative:—
Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL, Room No. 111, NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.
COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

MANAGERS, ASSISTANTS, and DISTRICT AGENTS on pay and Commission. Aply enclosing -/2/- NEW ENGAGEMENT BUREAU, Delhi.
A R3376

WANTED—Experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing Typewriting and Accounts. Pay about Rs. 60. VIEL-O-PHONE CO., near Matunga, B.B.
A R3375

WANTED—An experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER Pay Rs. 120 per month. Apply Box No. 1721, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3372

WANTED—YOUNGMEN on Rs. 150 to over 300 monthly as partners in established commercial and press business. Investment required Rs. 1,000 to 4,000. Apply to Box No. 1722, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.
A R3377

WANTED two Graduates, one experienced as a Head Master with Sanskrit and one as a first assistant with Science. Apply stating experience with testimonials and salary expected to, K. G. Desai, Manager, the Abrama Kharsad New English School, Kharsad, via Amalsad.
R3368.

SALARY Rs. 60-300 p.m. IN 30 DAYS—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 characters and 3 rules. Two days' FREE trial. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Hawaid College, Rawalpindi
T.S.

WANTED—All to know that Excellent training in Typewriting, Shorthand is given at the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Durya. Mahal, oppo. Thakker Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS and CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank, Limited, to be opened very shortly in U. P. and C. P. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or in Government Papers essential. Please apply to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra.
A26774

WANTED—BUSINESS REPORTERS in all Presidency Towns and Taluq Headquarters and Villages. No special qualifications necessary. Whole and spare time workers Ladies or Gentlemen can easily earn 100 to 500 rupees monthly. Encouraging attractive terms offered. Apply The EASTERN ENGINEERING & COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., 3, Burn Bastion Road, DELHI
A26699

WANTED.—A GRADUATE with Honours in Sanskrit to serve for six months as Assistant Master in The Palanpur High School. The post is temporary at present, but it may be permanent after the expiry of that period; intending candidates may apply in their own handwriting with copies of testimonials etc. to THE HEAD MASTER, Palanpur High School, PALANPUR.
A R3357

HOUSES, FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Large airy up-to-date SHOWROOM with lights, fans, bathroom and latrine, on ground floor, west wing, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Fort. Apply UNIVERSAL TRADING COMPANY, LTD. Hashmat Mahel, Chaupatty.
C 3338

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A PLOT of 4 acres and 2¼ gunthas with a well at Talegaon, opposite railway station and close to the site of proposed new railway line to Junnar, Manchar, suitable for gardening and bungalows For further particulars apply to S. S. ERRAM, B.A., 286, Rastas Peth, Poona City.
G R3352

EDUCATIONAL.

G. D. A. Enrolments have begun at BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE. The finest results achieved by this Institute this year at this Examination positively prove its superior training. The new Session has already commenced from the 21st June. We invite thorough inquiries before joining. YUSUF BUILDING, Fort Bombay.
M26773

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Mirabau Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle and APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit Apply to A. H. LEE, Pundrole Orobards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3162

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, DysPepsia, etc., etc.. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment." A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle"

Elphinstone Circle Fort Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be CLOSED from the 1st July to 17th July, 1926, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

19th June, 1926.
26829

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY POST GRADUATE CLASSES IN VENEREAL DISEASES will start on 1st July, 1926. Intending candidates should apply as early as possible as only four students are admitted for each course and selection is made according to priority of registration and payment of fees. The Course lasts for three months. Fee Rs. 60. Apply to the Medical Officer, 66, Lamington Road, Bombay, 7.
26828

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALLOTMENT LETTERS Nos. 2370 in respect of 15 Preference shares Nos. 158314 to 158328 and 2380 in respect of 9 Preference shares Nos. 158488 to 158496 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Bai Navajbai Dorabji Broacha have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Allotment Letters will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1926.
R3373

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

In connexion with the extension of the electric service to Thana on Monday, 21st June, the public are notified that tickets are available by both steam and electric service between Victoria Terminus and Sandhurst Road and between Kurla and Thana.

Holders of season tickets between (a) Victoria Terminus and Sandhurst Road and (b) stations North of Kurla whose tickets are available by the main line, should they so desire may have them stamped at the booking offices at which they were issued "available by Harbour Branch only" and use them by this route instead of by the main line.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19.6-1926. 26824

TO FORD OWNERS

GET YOUR SPARE PARTS from us, guaranteed genuine Ford spare parts at the lowest prices obtainable anywhere. We defy competition.

STANDARD AUTOMOBILES,
Opp: Opera House,
Queen's Road, Bombay.
26783

FREE CRANKCASE SERVICE.

RUN YOUR CAR up our crankcase ramp at Bellasis Road, and have your crankcase thoroughly drained and cleaned, and fresh oil filled.

No charge except for oil used.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) LTD.,
Bellasis Road, Bombay.
26782

1925 MODEL FORD CARS.

A few only 1925 Model Cars still available at Rs. 1,650. These cars are brand new and are only reduced in price owing to the introduction of the New Model.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA), LTD.,
Hughes Road, Bombay.
26786

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4% LOAN 1960-1970

ISSUE PRICE Rs. 88 PER CENT.

CONVERSION TERMS.

The following Bonds will be accepted in subscription to the loan at the rates stated below per Rs. 100 of the nominal value of each Bond.

6% BONDS 1927 Rs. 102 As. 4

5½% BONDS 1928 Rs. 106 As. 8

Subscriptions will be received without limit of amount up to the

26th JUNE 1926.

For further particulars apply to the Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Bombay, or any Government Treasury.

26767

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NANABHAI THAKORDAS DALAL alias NANABHAI THACORDAS, NANABHAI T. DALAL, NANALAL THAKORDAS DALAL, late of Bombay, Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, resided at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, Manager Karsondas Tejpal and Co. ..... Deceased.

BEHN SARDA, daughter of the said deceased Nanabhai Thakordas Dalal, of Bombay, Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, wife of Thakordas Itcharam Shroff, residing at Thakurdwar (Girgaum), outside the Fort, one of the executors named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Tenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 10th day of June, 1926.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26827

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that K. M. TALYARKHAN, Esqr., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, Khanderao Ramchandra Mantri, Parashram Ramchandra Mantri, Janardhan Ramchandra Mantri, Prabhakar Ramchandra Mantri, the last two being minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian Bai Parvatibai, wife of Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, Bai PARVATIBAI, wife of Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, and DINANATH KHUNDERAO MANTRI, a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian, the said Khanderao Ramchandra Mantri, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the Freehold Pension and Tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 1,103 square yards or thereabouts with the house and other buildings and plantation of Cocoanuts and other trees standing thereon, situate at Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered under Collector's Old Nos. 344 and 719 and New Nos. A/2178 and 3265 and Old Survey Nos. 656 and 658 and New Survey No. 2/7317 and Cadastral Survey No. 1656, Girgaum Division, and bounded on the East and North by the property formerly of Harischandra Bhasker, but now of Bombay Improvement Trust, on the West by the property formerly belonging to Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit but now of the said Improvement Trust, on the South by the said Gamdevi Road, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2791 and Street No. 1.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1926.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Story That Tells What Every Girl Fears.
A Drama That Shows Where The Silks Come From
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME 6-30 and 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwad of Baroda.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

Will stage

AT THE RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY

SPECIALLY ON ACCOUNT OF IDD HOLIDAY

On TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 3 P. M.

SWAYAMVAR

RATES AS USUAL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

UNITED PICTURE SYNDICATE'S

HISTORICAL ROMANCE

TAYI TELEEN

Time and Rates as usual.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
130, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF A BUFFALO STABLE AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 388 of 1926 (Esmail Haji Yusuf vs. Fatmabai, widow and others) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Kiledar's stable opposite Simplex Mills, Clarke Road, Byculla:—

About 49 buffaloes, 2 bullocks, calves, carts etc., etc., as a going concern in one lot.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE COTTAGE PIANO, SEWING MACHINE, ETC.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Jairaj" House, Middle Colaba, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, one cottage piano by Godfrey and Co., in very good order, cloth and gown cupboards, mirror, door almyrahs, chest of drawers, singer sewing machine, carpets, etc., etc.

The property of J. L. Stewart, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WHY WORRY—HERE ARE THE BIRDS OF PARADISE!

[TO-NIGHT] SEE [THIS WEEK]

BUL BUL-E-PARASTAN

The First Masterpiece Production of :—

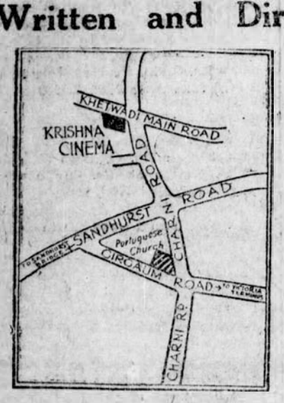
FATMA FILM CORPORATION

Featuring—Beautiful and Renowned Screen Beauties

Miss FATMA — Miss ZUBEDA — Miss SHAHJADI.
Madame La TOSKA — Miss BLANCHE VERNE

Scenery :—GORGEOUS —MAGNIFICENT SETTINGS
TRICK SCENES BEYOND IMAGINATION.
Story :—BEAUTIFUL LOVE-ROMANCE.

Written and Directed by : "FATMA BEGUM"



Extra Show--To-day & To-morrow at 3-30 p.m.

Daily 4 Shows :--5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

High Class Indian Picture House

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE - - - New Charni Road.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO KRISHNA CINEMA,

CROWN CINEMA

MARBLE THEATRE,
SANDHURST ROAD.

Jack Dempsey and Estelle Taylor in Manhattan Madness

FROM SATURDAY 26th JUNE,
A WHIRLWIND DRAMA
Featuring
THE WORLD'S BOXING CHAMPION and HIS WIFE

CROWN CINEMA
Marble Theatre - - - Sandhurst Road.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN "A DOG'S LIFE"

A typical Chaplin Comedy. One long spell of unbounded laughter!
Also : "Scarem Much"—A ticklish romance!
Daily :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Extra "Idd" shows To day at 1-45 & 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
Also at Each Show exquisite Oriental Stage Dances and Songs by a clever Company of lady artistes.

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of apph. cation into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaichankar J. Vaid, Shop No. 55 (B) Kandewadi, Botmbay No. 4.

DON'T BE PUZZLED
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive cheap, and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue, Back, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
153, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P.O. Bagh Bazar CALCUTTA.

YOUR LIFE-READING

For one year in "Antharadashas" Rs. 2. The same with exhaustive monthly notes Rs. 5. One year's weekly predictions Rs. 8. Whole life from Rs. 8 and upwards. Testimonials from all quarters. Place, sex, date and time of birth always required.
B. R. SREENIVASAYYA, Astrologer, Dewan's Road, Mysore.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 21.

Castalia, Munro, Liverpool.
Capo-di-Monti, Vinconzo, Genoa.
Maur, Svensen, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

June 22.

Naringa, Prince, Colombo
Delta, Sudell, Shanghai.

LOADING.

June 21.

Steamer Capo-di-Monti for Genoa.
Steamer Stanley Hall for Liverpool.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, June 21.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Karoa, 3607, Durban, 23/6, M M and Co.
2 Morea, 5946, London, 3/7, M M and Co.
3 Castalia, 4171, Liverpool, 26/6, Grahams Tdg Co.
4 Kondekerk, 3650, Karachi, 25/6, E D Sassoon and Co.
5 Rena, 2885, Colombo, NF, Grahams Tdg Co.
6 Ehernfels, 3680, Karachi, 23/6, L Ed. wards.
8 Stanley Hall 2657 N.F. N.F K Nixon and Co.
11 Delta, 4739, China, 22/6, M B & Co.
12 A Dred George Lloyd, 440, NF, N.F., Mazagon Dock Co.
13 Bandra, 1877, P Gulf, 30/6, M M and Co.
14 Asia, 3268, Trieste, 1/7, L Triestino and M I.
17 Arabistan, 3189, NF, NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chindwara, 3307, Karachi, N.F., M M and Co.
3 Bamora, 1878, P Gulf, 23/6, M M & Co.
7 Capo-di-Monti, 3544, Genoa, 1/7, L Triestino and M I S N Cos.
8 Ormara, 2978, Karachi, 23/6, M M and Co.
12-13 Sirsa, 3387, Rangoon, 23/6, M M and Co.
16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalapalaka, 2630, Rangoon, 26/6, Scindia S N Co.
C/R Heimei Maru 2734 Nagoya 23/6 O S Kaisha.
K Haresfield, 3212, NF, NF, M M and Co.
P Gairsoppa, 3227, Calcutta, NF, M M and Co.

IMPORTS.

June 21.

S S Marienfels from Hamburg, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd:—200 barrels mercury oil, 40 cases wire netting, 60 casks lubricating oil, 50 casks mercury white oil, 100 cases slate pencils, 767 cases school slates, 1371 cases common spirit, 207 cases enamelled ware, 420 cases wire nails, 227 cases toys, 50 cases marble, 44 cases iron, 65 cases camphor powder, 110 cases beer, 43 cases needles, 84 cases buttons, 283 cases padlocks and accessories, 118 cases tin lamps, 79 cases tin hollow ware, 63 case tin hollow boxes, 52 cases tin boxes, 32 cases tin mirrors, 25 crates tin hollow ware, 60 cases hard ware, 23 cases iron goods, 20 cases glass ware, 741 cases hollow glass, 20 cases tin ware, 34 cases umbrellas and fittings and frames, 34 cases lamps and parts and batteries, 45 cases lamps chimney, 70 cases Naphtaline balls, 20 cases steel hammer, 39 cases tools, 50 cases sparklers, 24 cases iron hooks, 81 cases 397 bundles hurrican lamps and lanterns, 78 casks 390 cases colour, 55 cases art silk and cotton laces, 60 cases art silk, 21 cases 50 crates glass hollow ware, 62 cases cotton and art silk mixed goods, 120 cases pick-axes, 21 cases cycles and accessories, 40 cases iron nails, 24 cases oil and spirit varnish, 50 cases bolts and nuts, 30 cases old files, 25 cases umbrella ribs, 116 cases 93 reels 353 bales envelops and paper, 30 bales motor rubber covers, 10 bales rubber sheets, 48 cases yellow metal sheeting, 20 cases steel goods, 44 cases iron harps and staples, 10 cases screws, 13 cases padlocks, 63 cases German silver circles, 10 cases German silver wire, 92 ases 216 bundles yellow metal circle, 888 bundles copper sheets, 134 pieces and bundles copper rods, 110 pieces and bundles brass rods, 150 bundles yellow metal squares, 15 pieces and bundles bar steel, 52 crates empty glass bottles, 450 bundles yellow metal sheets, 254 bags nitrate of soda, 500 D/bags ammonia sulphate, 150 D/bags farina, 920 casks 860 kegs chlorate of potash, 826 drums chloride of magnesia, 100 drums bleaching powder, 20 drums chloride of zinc, 25 casks safety fuse, 100 bales cloves, 30 bags 27 cases chains, 20 cases china ware, 32 cases wines, 23 cases playing cards, 20 cases Berlin wool, 21 bales tyring, 23 cases cottons, 44 cases tiles, 500 D/bags Epsom salt, 16 cases mantles, 16 cases brushes, 32 cases cheap cutlery, 11 cases paper ware, 50 cases china door knots, 29 cases 15 crates earthenware, 34 cases printed labels, 18 drums sulphide of sodium, 10 cases iron spoons, 12 cases clocks, 23 cases cotton net laces, 10 cases glass beads, 16 cases stationery goods.

From Rotterdam:—17 cases pickers, 20 casks 364 cases dyes dry, 1250 cases vegetable product, 97 cases cheese, 50 cases beer, 23 cases art silk yarn, 30 cases art silk, 30 cases boot polish, 12 cases 153 cask dyes paste, 20 casks hydrosulphite, 33 drums chloride of zinc, 62 bales straw boards, 17 bales paper, 69 drums sulfide of sodium, 230 bags glauber salt, 200 bags nitrate of potash, 520 D/bags farina, 375 D/bags rivets, 26 bales cottons, 200 bales potato flour, 25 cases salad oil, 18 cases lamps and parts, 195 oils copper wire.

From Bremen:—200 cases dog chains, 68 cases hinges, 165 cases beer, 66 cases padlocks, 20 cases copper wire, 14 cases saws, 14 cases hollow ware, 12 cases toys, 10 cases ivory, 257 cases wire nails, 40 cases hammers, 73 cases brass wire, 15 cases iron heel tips, 90 cases 160 bags 180 D/bags iron rivets, 320 bags broken tiles, 350 bundles copper wire, 301 bundles steel rods, 64 pieces and bundles copper rods, 10077 pieces and bundles steel bars, 300 bundles steel circles, 700 reels barbed wire, 79 coils iron hoops, 710 pieces steel angles, 100 bags earthenware broken tiles, 235 bundles steel plates, 236 crates sodawater bottles, 134 reels galvanized barbed wire, 14 cases iron ware, 23 cases lamps and parts and batteries, 77 cases 592 bags bolts and nuts, 432 crates empty glass bottles, 24 pieces copper plates, 350 bags Epsom salt, 10 cases lead pencils, 11 cases leome goods, 10 cases cycles and accessories, 5 cases old files.

From Antwerp:—961 bundles iron hoops, 5406 bundles steel sheets, 2155 bundles steel rods, 446 bundles steel circles, 150 bundles copper sheets, 1105 pieces steel beams, 4564 pieces and bundles steel plates and angles, 724 pieces and bundles round iron, 10638 pieces and bundles steel bars, 1542 pieces steel tees and joists, 1357 pieces and bundles galvanized gas tubes, 19153 pieces steel sleepers, 768 pieces and bundles black gas tubes, 8783 bundles steel hoops, 178 cases aluminium circles, 10 cases cheese, 12 cases yellow metal sheeting, 20 cases chocolate, 66 cases iron nails, 82 cases nails, 1097 cases wire nails, 142 cases panel pins, 22 cases copper tubes, 35 cases brandy, 106 cases dyes paste, 25 cases toys, 31 cases plate glass, 32 cases blue cut tacks, 43 cases cotton goods, 116 cases phosphoric acid, 39 cases hard ware, 33 cases chemical products, 47 cases dyes dry, 31 cases fittings, 40 cases washing blue, 25 cases safety fuses, 27 cases wall tiles, 30 cases galvanized roofing nails, 1347 cases window glass, 53 cases 74 bales envelops and paper, 195 cases 20 barrels colour, 40 barrels aniline salt, 1201 bags dog spikes, 517 bags 578 D/bags bolts and nuts, 20 D/bags glue, 230 D/bags 169 cases rivets, 3057 cases vegetable products, 500 bags soda ash, 160 D/bags pearl maize starch, 400 casks china clay, 15 casks lead pipes, 20 casks glass ware, 393 pieces zinc sheets, 14 reels lead sheets, 10 cases syrup, 140 reels galvanized barbed wire, 26 casks earthenware, 50 crates earthenware tiles, 23 cases marble tiles, 10 cases playing cards, 12 cases cotton and woollen tissues, 20 bags farina, 10 cases art silk, 110 coils aluminium wire, 60 crates expanded metal, 12 cases liqueurs.

SIR JOHN MARTIN HARVEY

the distinguished actor-manager so greatly esteemed by countless playgoers the world over, for his famous rôles in "THE ONLY WAY," "Hamlet," etc., *writes:*—

"FOR half a life-time I have been touring with my Company, from one end of the country to the other, visiting every big provincial town, and in later years voyaging to the Dominions overseas, and in my journeyings, I have found that Phosferine is of the greatest assistance in aiding me to cope with the prolonged and strenuous mental and physical nature of my work. The extra fillip of energy Phosferine imparts to a jaded system and fatigued brain makes it possible to complete each day's duties and responsibilities with unvarying efficiency. In fulfilling simultaneously the rôles of player, producer and business director, week in week out, Sundays included, I can say with confidence that Phosferine easily enables me to counteract considerably the nerve strain my work involves, and allows me to apply my vitality vigorously to new ventures—such as the film of 'The Only Way,' just completed."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. It makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain-fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.
PROPRIETORS: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
INDIAN DEPÔT: P.O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

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YOU GET a high-grade bicycle made throughout in the B.S.A. factories & backed by 70 years' reputation for reliability & workmanship.
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B.S.A. Motor Bicycles are world-famous for reliability and value.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 21.

To-day Reuter reported unchanged in old crop and 6 points up in new crop in New York futures. At the opening market eased but advanced later on some short covering. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 3 points higher.

Messrs Thomas Smith and Co.'s Report: The weather continues to be the chief factor in the Home markets We do not look for much change before the Agricultural Bureau Report which will be published on the 2nd July.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vecugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 19th instant as under:— "Opinion regarding rain in the West conflicting"

A small advance being reported in American futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning half a rupee higher with Broach July/August at Rs. 337 1/2 and advanced to Rs. 338 1/2 on Shroffs buying From this level the values gave way to Rs. 335 1/2 on Bazar operators selling. But the market again recovered to Rs. 337 1/2 on buying by Exporters and closed quiet at Rs. 337 1/4. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 337 1/2 and closed quiet at Rs. 337. The business was chiefly confined to jobbers.

New Broach April/May opened at Rs. 318 and improving to Rs. 319 on Shroffs buying eased to Rs. 316 1/2 on Bazar operators selling and closed at Rs. 317 1/4. Fine Oomra opened at Rs. 322 for July delivery and declined to Rs. 320 on selling by Shroffs and closed at Rs. 320 1/2. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 301 and closed steady at Rs. 302 on Commission Houses and general buying. F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 252 and Rs. 249 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last and the demand was nominal.

The Marwari Bazar and Sewri are entirely closed to-morrow on account of "Bakri Id" and we will not issue our report.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 21.

Fully Good Broach April/May	317
Fully Good Broach July/August	337
Fully Good Bengal July	251
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	248
Fine Oomra July	320
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	301

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 21.

	Super fine	F. Good	E. Good.
M. G. Bengal	272	262	252 212
M. G. Oomra No. 3	330	320	305
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1.	360	350	335
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	359	340	325
M. G. Broach No. 2.	356	348	340 332
M. G. Southerns		333	323 313
M. G. Punjab American	364	356	348 340

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 21.

Fully Good Broach April/May	317
Fully Good Broach July/August	337
Fully Good Bengal July	252
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	249
Fine Oomra July	321
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	302
Good Southern's June	312

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 21.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th June, 1926:—

Cotton	4,020 Bales.
Wheat	10,421 cwts.
Linseed	7,108 ,,
Rape, etc.	37 ,,
Gingellyseed	70 ,,
Poppyseed	12 ,,
Groundnuts	522 ,,
Castorseed	3,003 ,,
Rice	4,317 ,,
Myrabollams	1,124 ,,
Cottonseed	1,406 ,,
Mowrasseed	261 ,,
Gram	2,096 ,,
Juwar	1,977 ,,
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	681 ,,
Goal	8,467 Tons.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 19.

COTTON:—	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports	14,009
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000
Futures at New York:—	
July	17.83 unchgd.
October	16.46 +.06
December	16.51 +.06
January	16.40 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New York	18.35 unchgd.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay June 21

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		2,89,843	2,93,407
Central India ..	525	3,68 658	3,31,332
Barsi and Nagar ..	146	2,17,941	2,01,419
Hyderabad-Gaorani		73,691	96,912
Berar	10	4,72 232	5,64,846
Central Provinces ..	52	2,44,507	2,55,971
Total Oomras ..	783	16,66,862	17,43,787
Dholera	12	2,67,403	2,84,914
N.W Provinces ..		1,29398	1,31,761
Rajputana	547	1.05 167	73,726
Sind-Punjab ..		2,88,061	3,58,143
Broach		3,11,871	4.82.489
Coompta & Dharwar	291	1.23,597	1,42,415
Westerns-Northerns	1,006	79,845	76,238
Coconada	55	2,267	1,202
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	646	49.199	30 589
Persian		4.019	4,692
American		17,207	9,649
Egyptian and African	680	67,395	52,248
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,317	3,487
Total	4,020	31,15,08	33,95,400

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 17th June This year	Last year
Europe	2 599	4,94,045	6,09,535
Japan & China ..	648	16,04,282	16,67,860
Coast Ports ..		21,891	20,047
Up-country by Rail		85,508	13,916
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		20 966	76,934
Total ..	3,247	22,26,095	23,87,44

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 21.

Bengal Superfine M.G.	270/75 .....
Bengal Fine M G	255/60 .....
Bengal F G M G	240/45 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	235 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45 .....
Punjab-Americans FGM G	350/55 .....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	335/40 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	335/40 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/30 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	325/30 .....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	300/10 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	270/80 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M G	340/45 .....
Broach F G M G	315/20 .....
Muthia Fine M G	255/65 .....
Muthia F G M G	235/45 .....
Dharwar S G	....
Coompta M G	300/65 .....
Westerns M.G.	300/10 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj M G	350/55 .....
Cambodia F G M G	385/90 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	380/390 .....
Kadi/Viramgam F G M G	315/20 .....
Dhollera F G M G	310/15 .....
Kalakin F G M G	....

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 19.

June	15.40	+.03
July	15.20	+.03
August	15.20	+.03
September	15.15	+.03
October	15.00	+.03
November	14.93	+.03
December	14.90	+.03
January	14.76	+.01
February	14.75	+.02
March	14.70	+.02
April	14.70	+.02
May	14.65	+.02
June	14.65	+.02

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 19.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.		
Liverpool:—		
June	9.10	+.01
July	9.06	+.03
August	8.90	+.03
September	8.80	+.04
October	8.73	+.04
November	8.66	+.03
December	8.67	+.03
January	8.67	+.03
February	8.68	+.04
March	8.72	+.03
April	8.73	+.03
May	8.74	+.03
June	8.73	+.03

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 17.37 unchgd.

Futures at New Orleans:—		
July	17.14	+.02
October	16.12	+.02
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		20
Demand Bills		4.86.18

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay June 21.

To-day in mill shares market opened weak and remained dull all the time.

In 3½ per cent Government Paper by the Bears covering. The market opened at about 76 5/8 and improved to Rs. 77 and at that rate there are sellers too also and so it closed at Rs. 76 7/8 and 5 per cent 1945/55 fluctuated between 107 11/16 to 108 and closed at 107 7/8 and bank shares Imperial Bank F.P. transaction at 1680 and quarters at Rs. 427½. In Central Bank 26½ and Bank of India 81½.

In Iron and Steel there was good profit-taking at Rs. 78 3/4 in defd. and 23 3/4 in ord. and closed at Rs. 73 3/4 and that of ord. at Rs. 28 1/8. In 2nd pref. was dull during the day with sellers, and closed at Rs. 57. In 4 per cent 1960/70 New Loan market was opened at Rs. 0/12/ dis. but at the close there were buyers at about 0/6/0 dis.

We quote for B. Dyeing at Rs. 883/12, Fazalbhoy at Rs. 853/12, Pearls at Rs. 476/4, Crescent at Rs. 180, Indores at Rs. 392½ and Centuries at Rs. 37 1/4, Trams ord at Rs 116/19, Tata Hydros at Rs. 1010, Alcock at Rs. 181½, Bombay Burma at Rs. 476/4, and New Issue at Rs. 127½, Tata Power at Rs. 495 and Andhra Valley at Rs. 677½. B. Steam at Rs. 185, Bundis at Rs. 11/12.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

		Rs.	Divid.	Rs.	a.
Bank of India..	..	50	2 ½	81	8
Baroda ..	..	50	4	84	8
Central Co-operative.		50	7 ½	58	
Central ..	..	25	1¾	26	8
Eastern ..	..	£ 5	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial ..	..	500	40	1680	
Imperial Contributory		*125	10	427	8
Union ..	..	7½	..	3	8 XD

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi ..	..	10	..	11	14
Central India Mining.		10	4½	24	12
Indian Cement O.	..	350	..	46	4
Katni Cement O.	..	100	..	55	
Katni Cement D.	..	40	..	136	
Punjab Cement O.	..	10	..	4	
Shivrajpur ..	..	10	Y.77	41	4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	925	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	146	
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	121	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	90	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	96	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	99	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	82	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	94	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	103	8
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	156	4
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	710	XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	71½	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O. ..	250	..	185	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	260	
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—14—8—7			

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	677	8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	960	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	116	14
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	64	
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	64	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1010	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	917	8XD
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	497	8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	765	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	930	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Berar	500	80	855	
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	515	
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	700	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	685	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	181	4
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	13	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	476	4
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	127	8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10	12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	46	
British Burma Petroleum ..	Sh. 8	0 4 0	5	3
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	170	
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	75	
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	330	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	705	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	128	
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	57	
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	73	12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	28	2
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	ly	29	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	..	5	2
New India	25	ly	20	
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c	900	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	3	

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	413	12
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	6	4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P ..	10	5 p.c.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	883	12
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	325	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	175	
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	40	
Century	100	20y	371	4
Central India O. ..	100	16	510	
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	430	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	131	4
Coorla	100	..	140	
Crescent	100	nil	180	
Currimbhoy	250	..	300	
David	500	..	350	
Dawn	250	40	670	
Diamond O.	100	..		
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	0 14	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	220	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	130	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	285	2
Fazulbhoy	250	25	85 718	
Finlay	100	nil	113	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	500	
Globe	100	..	25	
Gokak	100	5	115	
Gold Mohur	100	..	5	8
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1400	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	175	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	392	8
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2	8
Jamshed O.	250	..	65	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		97	8
Kilachand	25	..	4	
Kohinoor	500	..	1000	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	4925	
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	18	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	88	12
Madras United ..	250	15	460	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	1950	
Mathradas	100	..	120	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	135	
Mysore	50	5	110	
New City of Bombay.	100	10	140	
New Great Eastern ..	300	10y	300	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	476	4
Phoenix	100	10	395	
Premier	100	..	40	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	10	½
Sassoon Silk	500	..	575	
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7600	
Simplex	250	..	112	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	35	
Standard	500	40	1225	
Swadeshi	100	18	480	
Swan	100	8	130	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2000	
Vishnu P.	500	35	560	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, June 15

Ahmedabad				413-12
Bombay Cotton				315
Bombay Dyeing	886-4	886-4	883-12	883-12
Century	375	375	371-4	371-4
Central India ..	521-4	512-8	510	510
Colaba Land ..				131-4
Crescent				180
Edward Sassoon..				130
Fazulbhoy ..	855	856-4	852-8	853-12
Finalay				117-8
Globe				45
Gokak				115
Indian Bleaching				175
Indore Malwa				392-8
Kohinoor				1000
Madhowjee				90
Mathuradas				120
Meyer Sassoon				85
Mysore				110
New Great				298-12
Pearl	476-4	478-12	475	477-4
Pabany				220
Phoenix				395
Simplex	115	115	112-8	112-8
Swadeshi ..	481-4	481-4	4 477-8	480
Swan Mills				132-8
Tata Mill				115

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	188.12	190	181-4	181-4
Bombay Steam				185
Tram Co. Ord.				116-14
Bundi Cement				11-12
Central India Mining				24-12
Indian Cement				46-4
Katni Cement Ord.				55
Shivarajpur				41-4
Tata Hydro	1012-8	1013-12	1007-8	1010
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	28-12	28-12	27-14	28-2
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	78-12	78-12	73-12	73-12

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 15th instant:—

LIABILITIES:—

Capital Subscribed Rs.	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc	19,00,79,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,39,59,000
	24,08,38,000
ASSETS:—	
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	4,21,67,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,39,24,000
Bills Discounted	1,63,43,000
Bank Premises	54,84,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,33,32,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt, Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	11,95,88,000
	24,08,38,000

KARACHI SHARE MARKET REPORT

(From Messrs. Gulab & Co., Stock and Share Brokers, Bunder Road, Karachi).

There is not much business in Railway Shares to report.

The Karachi Electrics have changed hands at lower prices and any demand is easily fulfilled.

The business in new 4 per cent Loan has been done at par sellers.

The paid-up and the present values of some of the Companies are as under:—

Sind Lights Rs. 100, Rs. 145; Sind Lighterage Rs. 150, Rs. 140; Larkhana Jacobabad Rs. 100, Rs. 72; Upper Sinds Rs. 100, Rs. 71; Karachi Electric Rs. 100, Rs. 92; Hyderabad Electric Rs. 100, Rs. 100; 6 per cent Karachi Port Trust Leb Rs. 100, Rs. 115; Karachi Flour Mills Rs. 80, Rs. 115; India Flour Mills 60, Rs. 110; Century Flour Mills Rs. 100, Rs. 100.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, June 21.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	1	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¼	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¼	57	4	0
Brass, English	1½	57	4	0
Brass, English	2	57	4	0
Brass, German	¾	56	12	0
Brass, German	2	55	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 21.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	¾	58	4	0
Copper German	1	60	0	0
Copper German	1¼	60	0	0
Panchteea point		28	8	0
Copper English Bars		52	8	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, Country		23	8	0
Lead Rangooni		24	8	0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55	8	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54	8	0
Koger Brass 1½ to 1¾, 1¾ to 2		54	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		59	12	0

METALS.

London, June 19.

English best Selected Copper £62 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £57 1/16.
Copper Braziers £74 1/2.
Yellow Metal 69 1/4.
Hard Spelter 31 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/4.

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, June 21.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	7	0
Finix	No. 6½	0	7	3
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	7	6
David	No. 10½	0	7	9
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	8	0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	8	3
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	8	6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	9	0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	9	3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	10	9
Japan	No. 20	0	12	3
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6
Japan	No. 40	1	3	9
Japan	No. 42½	1	5	0

CALCUTTA MARKETS

MANCHESTER GOODS AND YARN

We have to report an extremely dull market, with no activity in any section. Advices from the main up-country consuming areas indicate that the bulk of the goods which have been despatched from Calcutta during the past two months have now gone into consumption and that stocks are small. Dealers, both in this city and the interior are, however, apprehensive of further communal disturbances at the time of the coming Bakr-Id Festival and until this celebration is over we do not anticipate any satisfactory revival of enquiry. Meanwhile clearances are very poor and values are easier.

Grey Shirtings:—Sales continue poor and prices may be quoted from 1 to 2 annas lower.

Grey Dhooties.—This section is quiet and values have declined from 6 pies to 1 anna per pair.

Whites.—The market remains inactive. In the case of White Shirtings and better quality Mulls bazar rates are about 3 annas easier, and in the case of Nainsooks and the cheaper qualities of Mulls a reduction of 1 to 2 annas has taken place.

Miscellaneous.—We have no change to report.

Yarn.—The demand for fine spinnings remains poor, but with the advent of the Monsoon enquiry is likely to improve.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-1-0 to 1-7-0.

Grey Shirtings 27 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 8-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 10-11-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 12-13-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10¼ lbs. Rs. 13-14-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 41 by 38 18 by 18 11½ lbs. Rs. 14-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10¼ lbs. Rs 15-6-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 7-14-0 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 36 in. by 40yds. Rs. 23-12.

Wh. Shtgs. 98 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 19-2.

Wh. Shtgs. 99 36 in. by 40 qds. Rs. 21-6.

Wh. Shtgs. Raja 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 8-6.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Less activity has been noticeable in the local Yarn market and values have registered a slight decline. Dealers appear to have little confidence in current prices and are anxious to dispose of their present holdings as quickly as possible.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to qualities and tickets:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 2.15.0 to Rs. 3-3.0.
Mule 12½s. Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs. 3-4.0.
Mule 14½s. Rs. 3-4.0 to Rs. 3.8.0.
Mule 16½s. Rs. 3-5.0 to Rs. 3-10.0.
Mule 20½s. Rs. 3.8.0 to Rs. 3-12-0.
Mule 22s. Rs. 3-9.0 to Rs. 3-13.0.

COAL.

Trade continues at a low ebb, and there is no improvement of the market to report. A number of Collieries are severely embarassed owing to the lack of demand and the consequent accumulation of stocks.

Nominal prices are as follows:—

Desherghur.—Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 6-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jharia.—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8.
10 and 12 Seams Jharia.—Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4-8.
10 Seams Jharia.—Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8
Ranegunge.—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4/8.

GUNNY.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. in their weekly Gunny Market Report, dated Calcutta, 16th June, state:—

Heavy Goods.—This market has ruled fairly steady and prices show little change since our last issue. Hy. C's have been in demand and a good business is reported for near and forward deliveries, while Cornsacks have met with a certain amount of attention for seasonal delivery.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E. Bags for July at Rs. 40.0.0 to Rs. 39-0-0, for October at Rs. 39-0-0; Ltd C's for June/August at Rs. 47-4-0; Liverpool Twills (41½" x 24") for June at Rs. 56-8-0 basis, for July at Rs. 57-8.0 basis; Twill Sugar Bags (2½ lbs.) 6 x 8 for June at Rs. 59.0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for June at Rs. 64-0.0, for October/December at Rs. 63.0.0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2½ lbs. for June at Rs. 59-0.0; Grainsacks (3¼ lbs.) for June at Rs. 76-8.0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—D. W. Flour Bags (48") for Ready at Rs. 58-0.0 basis; No. 2 Twills for Ready at Rs. 52-8-0; Liverpool Twills for June at Rs. 53-8.0, For October at Rs. 55.0-0; Woolpacks (10 lbs.) for July at Rs. 2-6-0; (11½ lbs.) for June at Rs. 2-9.0 to Rs. 2.10-0; (12 lbs.) for early July at Rs. 2-12.0 basis.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for June at Rs. 50-8-0 to Rs. 50.0-0, for July at Rs. 51-8.0, for July/September at Rs. 50-4-0 to Rs. 50.0-0, for August/September and Aug./October at Rs. 52 0-0 to Rs. 50.0.0; Woolpacks for June at Rs. 2-10-0, for July at Rs. 2-9.0 to Rs. 2.10.0 for November at Rs. 2-8-0, (12 lbs.) for July at Rs. 2-11-0 to Rs. 2.12-0 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for July at Rs. 40 0.0 to Rs. 39-0-0, for October at Rs. 39-0.0; Hy. C. Bags (2" blue) for July/September at Rs. 49-8-0 striped, for September at Rs. 49-0.0 striped; Hy. C. Bags for July at Rs. 49-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 50-8 0 to Rs. 49-8.0 to Rs. 50.0-0, for October/December at Rs. 49-8-0, for October/March at Rs. 48-8.0; A. Twills for December/January at Rs. 59-8.0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 47.0.0, for June/July at Rs. 48.0.0; for July/December at Rs. 48-0.0 to Rs. 47-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 48-0.0 to Rs. 46-8-0.

Hessians.—There was a slight fall in values at the beginning of the interval but latterly the tone has been steadier and rates have regained their previous levels. Export demand has been of meagre extent but a fair trade has been done by Mills in the forward positions mainly on speculative account.

(1) 9 Porters for Ready and June at Rs. 15.2.0 to Rs. 14.10.0 to Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 15.0.0, for July/September at Rs. 15-5-0 to Rs. 14.12-0 to Rs. 15-6-0 to Rs. 15.2.0; for October/December at Rs. 15.0.0 to Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14.14-0 to Rs. 14.12-0, for October/March at Rs. 14-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14.10-0 to Rs. 14-8-0. (2) 5"/10 ozs. for October/March at Rs. 19-6-0. (3) Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for June at Rs. 92-0-0, for July at Rs. 93-8-0, for July/August at Rs. 92-0-0, for early August at Rs. 93-0-0. (4) 11 Porters for Ready and June at Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 19.10-0 to Rs. 19-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs. 20-2-0, for October/December at Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-6-0, for October/March at Rs. 19-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 19-0-0.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, June 21.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 34/40 In.—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	1	6
Hindustan	,,	1	1	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	2	0
Phoenix	,,	1	1	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala

MBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bakr-Id: Bank Holiday.

WEDNESDAY, June 23.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 5-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 24.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to general breakdown of telegraph lines telegrams to and from Calcutta will be subject to delay.

TO-DAY'S RADIO.

A gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 F V. Wavelength 387 metres.

"VITA" TRAGEDY COMMITTEE.

The second meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Dr. Poonsey H. Mahesheri's Dispensary, Mandvi.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Managing Committee of the Mandvi D. C. C. which was to be held to-day is postponed owing to Bakr-Id holiday till Sunday next when it will be held at 5 p.m. at Swadeshi Office.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with Mails from London of 17th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 29th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of 10th instant left Aden at 3.30 p.m. on the 20th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 25th instant.

LICENSED ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

A notice issued by the Electrical Engineer to the Government of Bombay states that on and from 1st January, 1927 all Licensed Electrical Contractors will be required to employ at least 75 per cent. of Certificated Firemen on their staff. If this requirement is not complied with, Contractor's Licence will not be granted or renewed as the case may be.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ending the 19th instant the total mortality 590 was 11 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 23.98. The mortality for the 25th week of 1925 was 522 and death-rate 21.57 and the average mortality for the corresponding quinquennium 1921-1925, was 605 and death-rate 25.81.

Out of total deaths, 165 were among infants under one year of age; 9 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera and plague were absent during the week; Small-pox caused 29 attacks (including 1 imported, from Chiplun) and 22 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 330 and compares favourably with that for the 25th week of 1925 when the figure was 293, and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925), viz., 328.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS

REDUCED RATES FOR ROOMS.

A Government Press Note says:—

It is notified for general information that Government have further reduced the rents for rooms in the Development Directorate Chawls, and, with effect from the 1st July, 1926, have sanctioned the following scales of rents for rooms let singly on all floors:

Chawl Centre.	Rent per room per month. Rs.p.
De-Lisle Road	9 8 0
Naigaum	8 8 0
Sewri	8 8 0
Worli	6 8 0

The rents set forth above will be open to revision. The reductions amount to Re. 0-8-0 per room per month for first floor rooms and Re. 1 for second and third floor rooms at De-Lisle Road, Naigaum and Worli.

Re. 1 extra rent will, as at present, be charged for certain corner rooms.

SATARA MUSEUM

A Press Note issued by the Collector of Satara states:—

In order to ensure that the collections at present housed in the Satara Museum may be preserved intact till a trust is formed responsible for the control and preservation of the Museum, Government have directed that the Museum should be kept closed for the present under the Collector's seal. This closure is not, however, meant to debar 'bona-fide' students of history and antiquity from obtaining access to the collections for the purpose of research, and such 'bona-fide' research workers should apply to the Collector for the facilities they require.

Mr. Pranlal Shakarchand Mehta wires from Anjar 21, stating that on request of Sheth Ranchordas Trikamji he arrived there for compromise but inspite of his utmost efforts and perfect willingness of protesting members to effect a compromise his mission has failed.

LLOYD'S BANK AFFAIRS

PARSI AGENT IN TROUBLE

Rustomji Framji Lichmore, an agent of Messrs. The Lloyd's Bank, Limited, Bombay, was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Monday morning and his remand into police custody till the 28th instant was applied for.

The Police were informed on Saturday that Lichmore had committed criminal breach of trust in respect of corrugated iron sheets valued at Rs. 27,877-11-6 belonging to the Bank. The accused surrendered himself to the police on Monday morning.

Mr. Godinho, pleader, who appeared for Lichmore applied for release on bail. The Magistrate passed orders to release him on a bail of Rs. 36,000 and a surety for the like amount, the surety to deposit Rs. 10,000 in cash with the Court.

SENSATION IN BANKING CIRCLES.

RETIRING CHIEF ACCOUNTANT ARRESTED

A sensational arrest was made on board the mail-boat which left Bombay on the 12th instant at Aden of Mr. L. Evan, late Chief Accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Bombay. Prior to his departure from England Mr. Evan was given a hearty send-off by his staff. His successor however found out certain discrepancies in transactions amounting to Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 lacs and a report was made to the police. Mr. Evan was arrested at Aden by an order of the Commissioner of Police by cable. Mr. Evan is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 26th instant. The arrest has caused considerable surprise in banking circles in the city.

RECEIVING SATTA BETS

PARDESHI FINED RS. 100

Ghamsyyam Mayadatt, a Pardeshi was placed before Dr. Katrak, the Honorary Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court on a charge of gambling in a public place by receiving *satta* bets.

It appeared that Inspector Whyte, who was informed that the accused was receiving satta bets, sent one kharwa with a marked five rupee note to lay bets. The accused accepted the note, and made five entries in his book for the Kharwa. The police, thereupon, raided the accused's stall, and found out the marked note from the purse of the accused. He was arrested.

The accused, pleading not guilty said that the note in reference was given to him for safe custody.

The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, to suffer 21 days' rigorous imprisonment in default.

1 DAY'S IMPRISONMENT FOR ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, passed orders on Monday morning sentencing Dasrath Anandrao, a Hindu student to one day's simple imprisonment for trying to commit suicide.

Dasrath was a student studying in the fifth standard and residing at Lohar chawl. He failed in the last annual examination, and was so much disappointed that on the 17th instant he purchased opium worth As. 4, and swallowed. As he was found unconscious in his room in the noon, the police were informed, and he was removed to the G.T. Hospital where he was detained for treatment. He was placed before the Magistrate on Monday on a charge of trying to commit suicide. His Worship convicted the accused and passed orders as above.

IMPROPER USE OF A RAIL-CUM-TRAM PASS

On the 19th instant before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., prosecuted Mr. Haji Cassum Ebrahim Gorey for allowing his servant Haji Umer Haji Noor Mohamed to use his Rail-cum-Tram pass, and also his servant for making illegal use of the same.

The facts of the case are that on Thursday, the 17th instant, Accident Inspector Shanker R. Kulkarni of the B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd., found the servant of Mr. H. C. E. Gorey with his master's pass travelling in a tram-car at the Mint Road. Having taken a note of that pass, he happened to see the same pass with Mr. Haji Cassum E. Gorey while he was travelling in a tram-car on the 18th idem and subsequently a few hours after, the same Accident Inspector saw Mr. Haji Cassum's servant using that pass in a tram-car proceeding towards Museum. The Inspector took the servant of Mr. Haji Cassum to the Palton Road Police Station where Mr. Haji Cassum Gorey and his servant were charged for cheating. Both having pleaded guilty, His Worship convicted Mr. Haji Cassum Gorey to a fine of Rs. 100 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment and his servant Haji Umer Haji Noor Mohamed was fined Rs. 30 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

TAXI-DRIVER DISCHARGED

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Alias D'Souza, a taxi driver driving taxi No. Y1144 was placed on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

On June 5th, a taxi going to Bori Bunder side from Girgaum Road knocked down a child aged about 3 years. The car not stopping drove away. The child was removed to the G. T. Hospital where it was treated and discharged after a few days.

Alphonso Gracious, the witness who informed the police about the accident said that he did not know whether the number of the taxi was Y1144 or Z1144. He said the colour of the car was yellow.

The accused pleading not guilty denied all knowledge of the accident and said that the colour of his car was brown.

The Magistrate discharging the accused said that there was not sufficient evidence against him.

DAS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION AT BORDI

The S. P. Hakimji High School at Bordi celebrated the anniversary of the late Mr. C. R. Das. In the morning a meeting was held under the presidentship of Pandit Vishwanath Maharaj when speeches were delivered by some of the teachers and pupils of the School pertaining to the life and career of the departed patriot. The President also distributed the Tenderfoot Badges to some of the Boy Scouts of the School.

In the afternoon some volunteers of the School went round the villages of Bordi and Gholvad and collected nearly Rs. 36 for the Das Memorial Fund. The money thus collected was sent to Mahatma Gandhi to be directed to proper authorities.

"COUSIN" OF GENERAL BIRDWOOD.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH CHEATING

Mr. F. C. Whitten, an optician, of Church Gate Street, reports to the police that at about 10-30 a.m. on the 10th instant, a European came to his shop and represented that he was a retired Colonel Commandant of the R. E. and a cousin of General Birdwood and Military Secretary to H. I. M. the Ruler of Nepal and was attached to the British Legation at Khatmandu. He gave his name as C. B. Williams and stated that he was in need of Rs. 150 and as his bankers, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons, had closed their office that day, he was unable to cash the cheque. Mr. Whitten had only Rs. 125 with him which he offered and took the cheque from Mr. Williams. The cheque was dishonoured the next day and Mr. Whitten, having reported the matter to the police, Mr. Williams was arrested on Saturday last.

He was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday morning on a charge of cheating.

The accused represented that he was a retired military officer and was drawing a handsome pension every month. He was prepared to make good the amount.

It was the opinion of the police that the accused was not quite in his senses and they applied for his examination by the Police Surgeon.

On the Magistrate's inquiry, the accused said that he was quite in his senses and that he would produce the money required only if the Magistrate allowed him to go to the Young Men's Christian Association, the institution he had been supporting for the last 35 years.

His Worship allowing him that time said that if he did not bring money before the Court rose for the day, he would be kept in police custody till Friday when the case would be heard if necessary. His Worship also ordered the accused to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination in spite of the accused's protests and his saying that he too was a magistrate for six months in Iraq.

REPORTED THEFT

SERVANT DECAMPS WITH MISTRESS' MONEY.

Ratanbai, widow of Jadhooram Jandas, residing on the fourth floor of a building at 3rd Bhoiwada, reports to the police the theft by her servant Devdutt Mukandilal of Rs. 9,500 and some clothes. The complainant left for Muttra about two months ago leaving the key of her room with Devdutt. On her return to Bombay on the 14th instant, she learnt that Devdutt had left Bombay the previous day for his country. On searching her trunk on Saturday last she found G.P.O. notes valued at Rs. 9,500 missing.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A new nationalist Marathi weekly called the "Yugantar," is being published at Khamgaon from the 12th instant with Mr. Bapat, late editor of the "Prajapakhsha" in charge of it. The paper will support the Responsive party.

The Hon. the Rajah of Panagal, Chief Minister of Madras, leaves the City on 24th instant to Calcutta, *en route* to Simla. At Calcutta he will visit the Tropical School of Medicine. He will arrive at Simla on 29th instant where he will discuss certain important questions with the new Viceroy. He will return *via* Bombay and Poona.

Major-General and Mrs. A. Hooton, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. A. Turner and Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Griffith lunched at the Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday.

The Secretary of the Sourashtra Brahmana Dhammaparipalana Sabha, Madura, writes under Friday's date:—"The Installation Ceremony of Swami Shri Shriniwasa Perumal and Thayar Alamelumangai in the temple newly built under the auspices of the above Sabha will commence on Wednesday, (the 23rd instant) and the Ashtabandana Maha Kumbalushekam ceremony on Monday, (the 28th instant).

CITY'S LATEST SCOURGE.

GUINEA-WORM DISEASE

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

The Acting Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality forwards the following Note on the prevalence of Guinea Worm disease in the city of Bombay:—

Cases of guinea worm disease amongst certain employees of Mercantile Offices in the Fort came to my notice in the first week of May and inquiries were immediately started by me to trace the source of the infection.

Guinea worm appears under the skin of an infected person usually at the lower extremities and begins to discharge embryos while in contact with water. These embryos enter and infect cyclops which are usually found in water and when these cyclops are taken in with the water, the gastric juice liberates the embryos by digesting the cyclops. The embryos then burrow into the connective tissue and after some months, the adult comes to the surface.

Wells from which water is largely used for drinking purposes were examined in the Municipal Laboratory for cyclops containing guinea worm embryos. Seven wells in the Fort District showed the presence of cyclops but not a single cyclop was found to be infected with guinea worm embryos. It was therefore impossible to fix upon any particular well as the cause of the present infection.

Water from these wells is obtained through water bearers some of whom are reported to be suffering from the guinea worm disease. It is therefore desirable that firms, who employ such water bearers should see that the latter are not suffering from this disease.

As a precautionary measure all wells in Fort which showed cyclops in the water were treated with Potash Permanganate to kill the cyclops and have been kept under close observation.

The following precautions are recommended:—(1) Avoid drinking well water. (2). If well water is to be used, it should be boiled or at least strained through fine cloth to strain off cyclops. (3). Water-carriers who are suffering from guinea worm disease should not be engaged for supplying water for drinking purposes.

EMPEROR EDWARD MILL-WORKERS ON STRIKE

DISMISSAL OF FINE JOBBER THE CAUSE.

About 400 spinners of the Emperor Edward Mill situate at Mazagaon downed tools on Sunday afternoon as a protest against the dismissal by the management of a fine jobber. they made a little demonstration and broke some window panes and the management had to requisition the assistance of the police to disperse them. On Monday morning about 200 of the strikers resumed work.

ANNIVERSARY OF ZOROASTER

Under the joint auspices of 4 Parsee Associations, namely the Khorshed Mandal, The Young Men's Zoroastrian Association, the Parel Parsee Association and the Mazdiasnan Mandal a meeting was held on Wednesday at the Ranji Fire-temple at Grant Road Corner for celebrating the anniversary of the death of their prophet Zoroaster. After Jashan and Baj ceremonies in honour of the prophet were performed, the Navjot or baptism ceremony of a poor Irani boy was gone through, after which under the presidency of Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster speeches were delivered. The chairman in opening the proceedings suggested that every Parsee family, wherever situated, should perform Baj Rojgar ceremony in memory of the Prophet, and thus invoke His blessings not only on themselves but also on all people as enjoined by their religion which was catholic in its aims.

Verses were then recited by young ladies in honour of the Prophet after which Mr. Hormusji Mistry (Hermes) gave an account of the working of his Association as "Khorshed Mandal" during the past 4 years and of the services it had done to the community. The funds of the Mandal had reached Rs. 10,000 and it was able to conduct a quarterly journal called "Parsee-Seva". Mr. Maneck H. Dadachanji gave a similar account of the "Young Men's Zoroastrian Association" which had similar objects. He also recited some couplets in Gujarati composed by himself. His son Master Homi and Mr. Ardeshir Jilla, Scout-Master detailed the incidents in the life of the Prophet, after which Bai Rattanbai Pavri exhorted the audience to be self-reliant and have self-respect as their glorious ancestors who first landed at Sanjan 12 centuries ago had done. Her pupils then recited some lines on the occasion.

Mr. Ardeshir Edalji Bengali then addressed the meeting and referred to the reverence with which the Bactrian sage was regarded by the Mahomedans of Persia in these days. He exhorted Parsee youngsters to observe simplicity of life.

After Dr. Mino Bilpodiwala had addressed the meeting the Chairman thanked the above Associations for combining in calling the meeting and the several speakers for taking part in it. He praised the communal work done by those Associations, and referred to services rendered by Mrs. Rattanbai Pavri, her sister Bai Hirabai Tata and the daughter of the latter—Miss Mitha Tata, Barrister in securing for the women of India their rights. Mr. Paymaster then dwelt on the high mission of Zoroaster in inculcating monotheism and preaching the doctrine of "Good Thought, Good Words, Good Deeds" and of self-help. The Prophet taught thousands of years ago "as you sow so shall you reap."

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 21.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1260.
Bank's buing 3 M/s D A Frcs 1330.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1315.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 125.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154¼.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 202¼.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4-86.11/16.
London—Paris Frcs 175.15.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14.
London—Brussels Frcs 171.00.
London—Rome Liras 134.7/8.
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market quiet—dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, June 21. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptanec 3 M/s	1/6 7/32
Fcs. Demand	1240
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	154½
Shanghai	202¼
Japan	129
Singapore	156¼

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 21.

3 Months 4 9/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3½ per cent.
Money 1 Month 3 per cent.
Money 3 Months 2½ per cent.
Money 6 Months 2½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, June 21.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/7/3.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/7/6.
National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 21/11/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/11/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/12/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/15/0.

London, June 19.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 30-7.
Silver forward d. 30-7.
TONE OF SILVER:—
Very quiet. Nothing doing.

STOCKS. ETC.

London, June 19.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £87 unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 1/8 unchgd.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £100 7/8 unchgd.
Conversion Loan £75 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £101 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 56 1/2 nominal —1/2.
Consols 2½ p.c. 55 5/8 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 70 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 60 unchanged.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 21.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76/14.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 94/4
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 103/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 107/14.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 106/4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 106/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 108.
6½ per cent. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 112/10.
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs 86.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 85.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 85.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent. Municipal 1999-49 Rs. 108.
4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 Rs 87/10.
TONE of Market:—Steady.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JULY.

21st June, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	17.83
To-day's Opening Rate	17.75
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	17.80
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Hornby Road.)

JULY.

21st June, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	8.06
To-day's Opening Rate	9.06
Difference	unchged.
To-day's Closing Rate	8 91
Difference	—.15

Khandi Market	337 0-0
Sewri Market	337 0-0

FOOTBALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

STAFFORDS WIN EASILY.

Monday's match between the Staffords and the B. B. R. A. proved to be a one-sided affair the former winning as they liked by half a dozen goals. During the opening half the soldiers could only score one goal due to bad shooting on the part of their forwards. They made amends however by adding five more in the next. There is nothing much to say about the match except that the B. B. R. A. were always on the defensive, and corner followed corner in quick succession. An outstanding player in the losing side was Lindsay who played a sterling game and showed what a first rate back he is. Banks could not be blamed for the score against him, in fact he was responsible for some brilliant saves.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Customs vs. R. A.

TO-DAY'S CRICKET MATCH.

The following will represent the Parsi Gymkkhana vs. the Improvement C C. at Kennedy Sea Face ground, to-day:—

1. P. Daruwalla (Capt.); 2. B. K. Kalapesi; 3. A. J. Engineer; 4. A. K. Suntoke; 5. S. H. Mehta; 6. S. H. Colah; 7. H. N. Contractor; 8. M. R. Adenwalla; 9. L. D. Marshall; 10. B. S. Sanjana; 11. P. D. Nalla Seth. Reserves: 12. H. E. N. Baria; 13. J. R. Mullan.

HOCKEY IN MADRAS

MADRAS, June 21.

Wellington.—The Hockey tournament for the cup presented by Colonel L. L. Porter was fixed to open on Sunday afternoon. As no team entered to challenge the trophy held by the St. Joseph's College, its team had a walk-over.

The inter-company matches for regimental shields of the 2nd Royal Ulster Rifles concluded, the Band winning the football shield and the D. Company hockey shield.—A.P.

PATHE

It's one thing to live on a mere 'street.' It's quite another thing to have an "address." Bab's comet, who worked in the classified advertisement department of the big newspaper, lived on the one and yearned for the other. Big Central Park, which divides West Sixty-sixth street from East sixty-sixth street in New York City, represented to folks in Bab's classification a veritable and literal gulf in social distinctions. How was Bab to bridge this gulf?

The situation is one of those clever psychological problems developed in the fertile brain of Edna Ferber, favourite of a million magazine readers. It has been transcribed into screen form by that cinematic craftswoman, June Mathis, and is now on view at the Royal Opera House with Corinne Griffith starred and a supporting cast to gladden one's heart.

Miss Griffith will surprise even her most ardent fans. The type she depicts is a new one to her, and its limning is perfect. Jack Mulhall is ideal as the mechanic who outdistances the smitten aristocrat, played by Ward Crane, for the favour of the impudent little want advertisement girl. In the supporting cast each one of whom fits perfectly into his niche, are such prime merriment monopolists as Charles Murray and George Sidney. You'll have lots of laughs, many a smile and perhaps a tear or two for contrast when you see 'Classified."

"ITTEHAD" ID NUMBER.

The "Ittehad", the Urdu weekly, edited by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan and published at the Khilafat Press, has issued the usual Id Number. The number contains numerous illustrations and a number of interesting and instructive articles and not a few pleasing poetical efforts. Altogether the Id Number will be a welcome Id present in every Muslim home.

G. D. A.

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2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organization. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS. SUPPLEMENT, 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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Telegraphic Add. KADAMBARY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1926.

THE ID.

As the telegraphic messages published elsewhere show, the Bakri-Id was celebrated yesterday in some places and the day passed off without any untoward incident. The happy news, we trust, is an earnest of the peaceful observance of the festival in other parts of the country where, as in Bombay, it will be celebrated to-day. The recent outburst of communal madness in Calcutta and elsewhere has induced among many people a panicky state of mind which, in so far as it is uninspired, reflects no credit either on their commonsense or patriotism and, in so far as it is the outcome of outside instigation, points to the existence of sinister forces which have been specially active recently. What these sinister forces are it is not necessary to discuss at present. What we are concerned with at the moment is to appeal to the citizens of Bombay to keep their heads cool, and to refuse to listen to the sinister voices of fanaticism, panic or mischief. We trust the appeal will not be in vain and that they will maintain the happy inter-communal relations which are a remarkable feature of Bombay's civic life. It is a measure of our humiliation that Hindu and Muslim festivals, which should be the occasion for national and not merely communal rejoicings, not seldom become the cause of national mourning. For, when a Hindu temple is desecrated the affront is given not merely to Hindu religion but to India and to Islam which teaches tolerance. When a Muslim dies at the hands of a Hindu mob, it is a life not merely of a Muslim but of an Indian that is lost. And, most shameful of all, when a Hindu or Muslim festival passes off without any disturbance as a result of the display of the might of the bureaucracy, it is India who is humiliated by the reminder that she is not mistress of her own house so that she may be able to keep the unruly elements in both the communities in check. That these considerations are lost sight of by those who inflame communal passions shows how little they love their country and how much less they know of their religion. To the Muslims on this great day we venture to address a word. The greatness of the day lies in the manner in which they show their adherence to the spirit of Islam and not in the sacrifice they make of a cow or a goat. What boots their sacrifice if they mar the sacredness of the festival and repudiate their religion by failing to keep under control the base passions of distrust and hatred of their fellow-men?

DOPING THE COUNTRY.

The Government of India have announced a new opium policy which is practically the bad old policy except that exports for non-medicinal purposes are to be abolished. With an annual reduction of 10 per cent. commencing in 1927 the exports will finally cease in 1935. So far as the internal consumption is concerned, however, the Government of India state, in a separate Resolution published on Friday, that "the statistics show a progressive reduction in consumption in British India as a whole" and that "there is no evidence that there is any serious and wide-spread abuse of opium in British India". Government, therefore, "are convinced that the continuance of the existing policy, accompanied by special efforts to deal with those comparatively few areas where average consumption is unduly high, is far more likely to produce beneficial results than any attempt to suppress altogether by measures that Government regard as indefensible in principle and doomed to prove infructuous or actually harmful in practice". As regards the administration of opium to children, Government would rely on child-welfare propaganda as "the problem is one with which legislation is powerless to deal". To those who have watched the proceedings of the Geneva Opium Conferences it will be clear that Government with reference to the external policy have yielded more to foreign than to Indian opinion. India has consistently refused to be responsible even indirectly for drugging other countries, though she herself is a victim of a foreign Government's wicked excise policy. She does not regret the loss of revenue, she only wishes to share the benefits of the humane international policy of restricting the consumption of opium to the minimum medical and scientific requirements. But the Government of India, willing to help other countries to enforce such a policy, would not take any legislative action to protect their own subjects.

Amazing as this anamoly is, Government's defence of their attitude is more amazing. They take their stand on the antiquated report of the Royal Commission on opium of 1893. The popular view of this Commission is shared by Prof. W. W. Willoughby, who was Counsellor and Expert to the Chinese Delegation to the Geneva Opium Conference, and who says, "there is, however, abundant evidence that that Commission did not make an impartial investigation of the subject, and even in Great Britain it has been admitted by some of the highest authorities that the report was not one that deserved high respect". Besides, since that report was written great strides have been made in medical knowledge—the Commission defended opium as a remedy for malaria—and a much higher standard of the Government's obligations to the people is maintained. All progressive countries now regard opium as a drug, destructive of body, mind and soul and are taking drastic steps to suppress its use. But the Government of India would not legislate against the opium habit, certifying it to be "an age-long habit the temperate exercise of which has been pronounced by highest authorities to be free from injurious effects"! This is a bold statement to make even for the Government of India. It beats another made by a Local Government only a few years ago that alcohol in moderation was a food.

Equally astonishing is the statement that "there is no evidence that there is any serious and wide-spread abuse of opium in British India." The Resolution speaks of statistical proofs but gives no statistics. Taking, however, the figures from "India in 1923-24" written by an official apologist we find that the average per capita consumption of opium in India is 26 grains per annum which works out at 37 lbs. per 10,000 of the population; whereas the index figure for legitimate medicinal needs as calculated by the League of Nations is 12 lbs for 10,000 of the population. In the Central Punjab districts, according to official reports, the consumption ranges from 24 to 120 lbs. In Calcutta it is calculated as being about 24 times the index number. It is also a notorious fact that in the districts of Balasore, Puri, Godavari, Ganjam, the Panchmahals, Broach and in the chief industrial areas in India opium addiction is rampant on an alarming scale. To crown the infamy of our opium policy, there are the recent frightful disclosures about the opium curse in the Assam Valley where, according to the Assam Congress Committee's report, the average consumption of opium among a population of 23 lakhs reaches the incredible figure of 8 maunds for 10,000 of the population. Yet Government find it possible to say that there is no serious and wide-spread abuse of opium in British India. None so blind as those who will not see. Government would not even institute a fresh inquiry on this vital subject though they admit that suggestions to that effect have come from various quarters. The conclusions of "so authoritative and impartial a body as the Royal Commission" of 1893, says the Resolution, hold good substantially at the present day. It is difficult to resist the suspicion that Government dare not face an impartial enquiry. The matter, however, cannot be allowed to rest there. The mentality behind the Resolution in question is a source of national danger. If Government persist in shirking an official enquiry, a people's enquiry must be instituted. What the Assam Congress Committee has so ably done and what the Panjab Congress Committee are doing with reference to the Central Punjab districts other popular committees can do. The initiative may well be taken by the All-India Prohibition League formed in February last. The inquiry committee may with advantage go into the whole question of prohibition and should publish a comprehensive report with special reference to methods of private propaganda apart from legislative aids. With the whole country united on this question, with world-wide sympathy for the cause and with much splendid literature available on the subject, the task of enquiry as of following it up with effective propaganda will not be so formidable as it may at first appear.

THE ONLY CHOICE.

M. Briand has again returned to power, after giving his other rivals in the by no means pleasant task of forming a cabinet ample chance to exhibit their dexterity and their knowledge of turning to good use the passions and prejudices which govern the various conflicting groups in French Parliamentary life. The one great and subtle quality of M. Briand has been that throughout his last ministry he cleverly avoided offering open battle to the factions ranged against him. While he was trying hard through his Minister of Finance, M. Peret, to come to a better understanding with the agricultural and industrial interests, which refused to be taxed further, and with the Banque de France which refused to accommodate the Government any longer in their continuous financial difficulties, M. Briand was turning to good use his work at the League of Nations sessions and his successful termination of the war against Abdul Kerim. He has obtained a good hold over all the Parliamentary groups in a general sense therefore, and when his Finance Minister fell because he offered battle to the doctrinaires ready to pounce upon his financial remedies and denounce them as worthless, M. Briand quietly resigned and declared himself quite content to leave his job. At the same time he showed himself willing to form a new cabinet with a slight turn to the Left, and failing that he was equally desirous to have one with a turn to the Right. Now that others have tried the game and failed, M. Briand remains the only Prime Minister willing to carry on with a slight accession of the Right in the new cabinet. The question is how long he will just carry on.

BOMBAY'S SUBURBS.

INEFFICIENT & COSTLY WATER SUPPLY.

(BY HIRALAL M. DESAI).

An adequate and pure supply of water at moderate rate is "facile princeps" of all amenities of suburban life. With the growing tendency of the residents of Bombay to migrate to the more healthy and less congested areas of suburbs, the responsibilities of the local authorities in charge of the municipal administration and civic problems steadily increase and a rigid control, therefore ought to be exercised by the authorities concerned in order to ensure a cheap, regular and filtered supply of water.

Control of Development Department.

The Bombay Development Directorate which like an octopus has extended its activities in the suburbs too, ostensibly with a view to offer "magnum-bonum" to the thousands of people of Bombay residing in the congested quarters, is the main controlling authority regarding the water supply in suburbs. The most populated suburbs of Bombay are Bandra, Andheri, Laxmi-Nagar, Vile-Parle, Santa Cruz, Malad and Borivli on B. B. C. I. Railway. Bandra has a city Municipality under District Municipal Act, whereas Vile-Parle, Santa Cruz, Andheri, Malad and Borivli are controlled by Notified-Areas Committee. Of these suburbs, Malad, Vile-Parle and Borivli have no water pipes laid so far, and have to depend on wells which invariably run dry at the fagend of the summer. The Development Directorate has contracted with the Bombay Municipality to buy water at Rs. 0-5-0 per 1,000 gallons and to redistribute it to private consumers at Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons in Laxmi Nagar, Santa Cruz, Andheri, Vankola etc. This rate of Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons is considered to be very heavy and crushing. The residents of Bandra proper are more fortunate than their brethren of other suburbs, inasmuch as, Bandra Municipality has contracted with Development Department, at Rs. 0-7-0 per 1,000 gallons and it redistributes it to private consumers in Bandra proper at Rs. 0-12-0 thereby giving a relief of As. 4 to its own residents.

It is a truth which every one acknowledges that water should be supplied as cheaply as possible, and any attempt on the part of the authorities to profiteer from water supply cannot but be strongly condemned. When large mofussil municipalities like Ahmedabad and Surat can afford to supply water for household consumption at a very low rate of about Rs. 20 per year, why should not the Development Department be able to supply at a slightly higher cost, because of higher cost of distribution in Bombay.

Furthermore, it is an anomaly which one fails to understand that when Bandra Municipality which buys water at Rs. 0-7-0 can easily afford to supply to private consumers at Rs. 0-12-0 after adding maintenance charges etc., why should not the Development Department which buys water at Rs. 0-5-0 (2 as. cheaper than Bandra) be able to supply at the same rate, if not less. When as. 5 for Bandra Municipality is enough to meet with the distribution charges, the Development Department which is in charge of greater areas in Salsette must necessarily be able to distribute at a lesser cost than Bandra Municipality.

Protests Ignored.

I believe various suburban residents associations have often protested against such a cruel and crushing rate, but all such protests have been quietly ignored and the question of reduction in rate has not received any sympathetic response. The inexorable Development Department seems to have been determined to turn a deaf ear to this complaint. With a view to prove the reality of this complaint of exorbitant rate let me take the instance of a small family of six members. Taking the average consumption per head to be 25 gallons per day, the total consumption of six members in a month would be 4,500 gallons which costs Rs. 4-8 per month or Rs. 54 per year. Surely this amount is heavy and can stand no justification. If the Development Department cannot reduce the rate under the pretext of greater cost of distribution, let me remark in plain language that the management is too dear and practically amounts to mismanagement. In the interests of ever-increasing residents of suburbs, the sooner the mismanagement is ended the better, or if the Development Department cannot possibly effect any retrenchment in expenditure, the sooner such a body is ended the better.

Lack of Co-ordination.

But the "crux criticorum" lies in the existence of a preposterous system of administration in suburbs; there are "four" different bodies controlling the various civic problems of suburbs. Water supply is governed by Development Department; lighting and conservancy either by Municipality or Notified-area-committees; local roads by the District Local Board and provincial roads by P. W. D. The net result of such arrangement is the increased tax that the rate-payer has to pay partly to the Development Department, and partly to Municipality or N.A.C. On an average the owner of a cottage in suburb is taxed by about 22 per cent. not withstanding the innumerable

(Continued on page 8.)

"VERNACULARS IN COLLEGES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read with great interest your views in your note on "Vernaculars in Colleges" published in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 15th instant.

In your argument it appears you are satisfied that the vernaculars are not recognised for Honours because you say that the interest of the classical languages are safeguarded by the recognition of the latter alone for Honours at the B.A.

The Faculty of Arts is at present discussing the question of granting Honours in the vernaculars at the B.A. at my instance. Speaking for Marathi I am sure there is enough literary material to warrant the institutions of Honours in that subject. In fact resolutions have been passed at the several literary gatherings at Poona and Bombay urging this most essential reform. The examiners in Marathi have also pressed the same claims. Brilliant students, although keenly desirous of prosecuting higher studies in the vernaculars, are debarred because they do not get scope for this ambition of theirs under the present courses, wherein vernaculars are under a ban as far as Honours are concerned.

Even though the circumstances are so adverse and discouraging a few honoured names of young students can be mentioned who ran the risk, took Marathi and yet scored Honours in another language and some scored even a First Class. Many more bright students would study the vernaculars if they are allowed Honours therein.

Vernaculars are living languages, and in these days of national awakening no graduate ought to be allowed to go out of a University unless he has acquired such mastery over his mother-tongue as to enable him both to communicate his thoughts to his ignorant countrymen and to be able to understand what they have to say.

My Kanarese, Gujerati and Urdu friends on the respective Boards of Studies in the University have assured me that Honours courses in their respective vernaculars can be easily framed. I therefore see good prospect of my proposal being accepted by the University.

As you, Sir, are full of sympathy with the vernaculars in their present struggle to attain their legitimate position in our educational systems the above brief argument will be enough to convince you of the necessity of granting Honours in the vernaculars. Even then there is no danger to the classical languages, as it is necessary to include them in the scheme of studies for the Honours courses in the different vernaculars as the latter are closely related to the former and a knowledge of the classical languages will be very useful for a profound study of the vernaculars themselves. I hope Sir, therefore, if this convinces you, you will put in a strong plea on behalf of my proposal to institute Honours courses in the vernaculars.—Yours, etc.,

DATTO VAMAN POTDAR.

New Poona College,
Poona, June 17.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

(BY S. R. TIKEKAR.)

The Royal Commission on Agriculture will soon commence its sittings. The grievances of the peasants and other difficulties in the way of progress of Indian agriculture, must clearly be put before the Commission. Arriving as most of the members do from a distant country, it is very likely that they are not fully aware of the hindrances in the development of our agriculture. The importance of this main occupation of the vast majority of the Indians is too well-known to need any emphasis here.

Need of Healthy Cattle.

The farmer wants in the first place good, healthy cattle in sufficient numbers to do the tilling and other allied work on the farm. Although the Government publish useful statistical reports regarding the number of cattle, etc. the main point is yet to be settled. The general belief, which is strengthened by the figures from the Government reports, is that there is a shortage of agricultural cattle. But curiously enough the Board of Agriculture estimates that "there are 16 million oxen in British India entirely superfluous"—("India in 1924-25" p. 239.) So by ascertaining the number of agricultural cattle, the commission has to solve this prime difficulty.

Secondly, the point of low yield comes into prominence. There are no two opinions about this sad fact. The probable reasons are (i) want of manure and (ii) insufficient water supply. Of these the first is very important. The natural manure of the cattle is being burnt as fuel. The question of water supply is also very important.

Three Main Needs.

Concessions for grazing in the forest areas for the existing stock of animals is the next demand of the agriculturists.

The other demands are minor and the Commission will have done a great deal even if it solves these three problems favourably.

Hand spinning and handloom weaving are the industries to be recommended to the farmer in leisure hours. But it would be better if the Commission concentrate its attention on the main questions.

In recommending any measures, the extreme poverty and utter ignorance of the Indian farmer as well as his religious sentiments will have to be taken into account. The difficulty of transport, especially in remotest villages and farms, is also a factor that should not be lost sight of while considering the case of the farmer.

Notes of the Day

A People's Regard.

The plebiscite taken in Germany to ascertain the wishes of the German people regarding the question of ex-propriating the Ex-Kaiser and other German Royalties has resulted in a manner satisfactory to the Stresemann group in the German Cabinet as also to the Nationalists in the Reichstag who would have strongly resented any adverse decision. The German people were asked to determine whether the ex-Ruler's property should be confiscated without compensation, and by their voting or rather by their abstention from voting they have given their answer in the form of a decided 'No.' It is noticeable that sixty per cent. of the electorate abstained from participation in the plebiscite. The minimum number of votes required to carry out a proposal of such a type is nineteen and a half millions, whereas only fifteen millions voted for it, and the plan has thus fallen through, indicating the German people's desire for a happy compromise over the amount of compensation to the ex-Kaiser.

Blood And Thunder.

Mr. Churchill imitated the style of the Hyde Park Corner orators and spouted out blood and thunder against Soviet Russia in his speech at the Alexandra Palace, and Lord Birkenhead not to be outdone in excess of abuse tried to intimidate the Soviet Government by his declaration that unless the latter mended its ways, the British Government would have to consider whether it was well advised to retain any degree of association "with a country whose avowed purpose all the world over it was to undermine the historical greatness of Great Britain." The Soviet authorities will naturally deny any intention of destroying the "historical greatness" of Great Britain. What the Russian people are anxious about is to see that the unfair advantages which capitalism enjoys not only in England but in every other country vanish. If they help the English miners in their misery against the English capitalists, it is difficult to see how a jingo Cabinet can prevent them from doing so.

Behar's Way.

Behar is a fair spot in Northern India, free from the foul atmosphere of communalism. Most of our quarrels begin with misunderstanding aggravated by exclusiveness. In Behar, however, the leaders took care from the beginning to work in concert. Behar is also fortunate in having two leaders, Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque and Babu Rajendra Prasad, who possess in combination the rare gifts of a high catholic sense of religion, a cool head and a warm heart. One is not surprised to find, therefore, that Hindus and Muslims have got on amicably in respect of the elections and other affairs. To prevent any disturbances on the Bakr-Id-day, the Anjuman-i-Mohafazet has established branches at various places in the Province to maintain peace and has also circulated strict instructions to Muslims to refrain from giving Hindus any cause for provocation. As we have reason to believe that all this is not mere show and that there is sincerity behind the organisation, we expect that the Hindus will fully reciprocate the feeling and that nothing will be said or done on the holy day that will tarnish Behar's fair fame.

Hoped Deferred.

The Madras postmen who waited in deputation upon the Hon. Member for Industries and the Director-General in 1925 and poured forth their grievances expected great things from the Deputation. To their discomfiture they now find that, while some have been lucky and have their salaries raised, others not necessarily their inferiors have their increments either withheld or reduced. And—the most unkindest cut of all—the minimum of the time-scale for Madras has been reduced from Rs. 45 to 40 in proportion perhaps—inverse of course—to the rise in prices. Unable to understand, much less, appreciate, the higher claims of higher Services, and smarting under what they fancy to be an invidious distinction, what better can they do than meet in a conference, condole with each other and seek advice of their friends?

Patience, Please!

They met, they condoled, and they got the advice. In most sympathetic and melting words they were told to be patient. This is wholesome advice and true, for they really need the patience of a Job, and, as one of the speakers said, "Were there not other employees in the country who were worse off and many more who had no employment at all?" Another congratulated them on belonging to the "best administered department under the State." Our informant does not tell us whether this congratulatory remark was received with vociferous and continued cheers. Probably they entirely missed the delicious irony of the remark. One or two suggested, "Why not better organise yourself?" If the postmen care for this plain suggestion, they may try organising themselves relying on 'themselves.'

EX-KAISER'S PROPERTY.

NOT TO BE CONFISCATED

RESULT OF REFERENDUM

LONDON, June 21.

Berlin.—The referendum on the subject of the confiscation of the ex-ruler's property without compensation, has resulted in fifteen millions voting for confiscation, whereas at least nineteen and a half million votes are necessary to carry out the project.—Reuter.

EARLIER.

LONDON, June 20.

Berlin.—The final figures of voting in the plebiscite for the confiscation of the ex-rulers' properties will not be known before midnight, and everything indicates that the Bill will not obtain the necessary nineteen and a half million votes.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF REFERENDUM

LONDON, June 20.

Berlin.—The official figures of the referendum are:—14,889,703 for confiscation, and 542,311 against.

DETAILS OF VOTING.

(Later).—35 per cent. of the electorate voted 'Yes,' 60 per cent. abstained from voting, and the remaining five per cent. either 'no' or were invalid. Nearly half the electorate in Berlin voted for confiscation, and a similar proportion in other large cities including President Hindenburg's town, Hanover. But in country districts where the Nationalists hold sway the populace obeyed the Nationalist leaders' summons to abstain from voting. It is noteworthy that not a single Cabinet members entered the polling booth. Notwithstanding the excitement engendered, no serious disorders occurred beyond minor clashes in Berlin and elsewhere small factions.—Reuter.

INDIAN LIBEL ACTION IN LONDON.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST EARL WINTERTON

LONDON, June 21.

An interesting Indian libel action was heard by Justice Horridge in the King's Bench today when Mrs. Madden, widow of Major Travers Madden, ex-comptroller of the Palaces of the Maharajah of Alwar, sued Earl Winterton in respect of an alleged libel contained in a letter written by Earl Winterton from the India Office to Col. Wedgwood.

The plaintiff, who conducted her own case, said that her grievances were the upholding of the admittedly false death certificate at an inquest held at Delhi in 1918 by the Indian authorities, condoning of the wilful murder of her husband in Alwar State in 1916, and years of fruitless work in connection with the matter in criminal courts of India until August, 1922, when she was sent home to England in a dying condition. Soon after her arrival she wrote a letter to Col. Wedgwood setting out her grievances and pointing out that Lord Reading had sent her £100 to pay for her passage home. Col. Wedgwood in reply sent her a letter from Earl Winterton which stated that she seemed to have become slightly unhinged as a result of brooding over the death of her husband and added that his death had been investigated at the time in India by the political authorities, who were satisfied that there was no ground for interference.—Reuter.

SMYRNA PLOT

40 ARRESTS MADE

LONDON, June 20.

Constantinople—Over forty arrests have been made in connection with the Smyrna plot, including ten Opposition Deputies. The question of convening the National Assembly is being mooted in order to suspend the Deputies from Parliamentary immunity but the President of the Assembly declared, to-day, that it was unnecessary as the conspirators were caught while committing the flagrant act.—Reuter.

CAIRO TO CAPE FLIGHT.

LONDON, June 21.

The Air Force Cairo-to-Cape fliers arrived at Lee-on-Solent at 1-15 this afternoon. They were received by the Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Ive Vesey.—Reuter's Special.

The Air Force Cairo-to-Cape fliers arrived at Lee-on-Solent at 1-15 this afternoon.—Reuter.

BABBAR AKALIS

GIVE UP HUNGER-STRIKE UNCONDITIONALLY

LAHORE, June 20.

A report has been received from the Central Jail, Lahore, that Babbar Akalis have given up their hunger-strike unconditionally.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

H. E. the Governor of Bihar and Orissa has appointed the Hon. Mr. E. L. L. Hammond, a member of the Governor's Executive Council, to be the Vice-President of the Council.

The Hon. Raja of Panagal, Chief Minister, Madras, is paying a visit to Simla to discuss certain important matters with the Viceroy. The Raja is expected to arrive in Simla on the 29th instant.

NATIONAL FLAG FOR S. AFRICA.

UNION JACK NOT TO BE EMBODIED.

LABOUR TO SUPPORT GOVT. PROPOSAL.

LONDON, June 21.

Johannesburg.—The question whether the pact between the Nationalist and Labour parties is to continue was virtually decided in the affirmative at a secret meeting of the National Council of the Labour Party yesterday which endorsed the attitude of Colonel Creswell, Minister of Defence, and the leader of the Labour Party, in supporting the Government's proposal in favour of a National Flag not embodying the Union Jack as reported on 25th May. The Council passed a resolution recommending that the choice of the National Flag should not include any reference to the history of the Dutch and British Africans. While approving of the principle that the Imperial symbol, the Union Jack, and the national symbol representing the national status of South Africa should be entirely distinct and must receive official recognition, the Council considered that all steps should be taken to secure by agreement a National Flag which would satisfy the great mass of South Africans.—Reuter.

COLOUR BAR BILL & ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

A QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, June 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Thurtle asked whether the representations made by the Indian Government to the South African Government as regards the effect of the Colour Bar Bill upon the settlement question would be discussed at the conference of the two Governments.

Lord Stanley replied that the Government of India would, doubtless, make every representation they considered relevant, adding that Earl Winterton thought it would be more appropriate that, any public statement should be made in the first instance by the Indian Government to the South African Government.—Reuter.

EUCHARISTIC CONFERENCE.

FORMAL OPENING.

LONDON, June 20.

Chicago.—Amid unsurpassed scenes of stately splendour, International Eucharistic Congress was formally opened with the celebration of a Pontifical High Mass in the presence of 11 Cardinals. Masses were celebrated in the churches of the Archdiocese of Chicago. Pilgrims of all nations joined in the spiritual bouquet of a million communions promised to the Pope by Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago.

DELEGATES DETAINED.

New York.—64 of the 77 Jugo-Slav delegates to the Eucharistic Congress have been detained and ordered to proceed to Ellis Island for examination. It is officially stated that the authorities are now satisfied that the delegates who are all laymen have come to the United States solely to attend the Congress.—Reuter.

DELEGATES DETAINED AT ELLIS ISLAND.

LONDON, June 21.

New York.—Three British delegates and seven Croatian delegates to the Eucharistic Congress at Chicago who arrived on board the "Caronia" and "Belgenland" respectively, have been sent to Ellis Island. The British delegates have been detained because no Canadian officials appeared at the docks to meet them.—Reuter.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

HELEN WILLS AND LACOSTE ABSENT

LONDON, June 21.

The Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championship meeting opened in fine weather to-day before a crowded attendance with the jubilee celebration in the form of a royal pageant in which the King presented commemorative medals to ex-champions of lawn tennis from the eighties to the last year. In spite of the absence of Miss Helen Wills and Lacoste, the international element is strongly represented. The meeting is noteworthy for the first appearance of a Royal entrant in the Duke of York.—Reuter's Special.

SIR EDWARD BRAY DEAD.

LONDON, June 21.

The death has occurred of Sir Edward Bray.—Reuter's Special.

[Sir Edward Hugh Bray was born in 1874. He was educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a partner in the firm of Ogilvy, Gillanders and Co., and Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. He was the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in 1917 and Sheriff of Calcutta in 1916. He was knighted in 1917. He was Controller of Contracts, Army Headquarters, India.]

BAKR-ID FESTIVAL.

PASSES OFF QUIETLY.

WILD RUMOURS BELIED

SIMLA, June 21.

Early reports about Bakr-Id celebrations in North and Upper India are satisfactory.—A. P.

PEACE PROPAGANDA IN SIND

JOINT MANIFESTO ISSUED

HYDERABAD, June 20.

The Committee of eight Hindus and eight Mahomedans which was appointed to take steps for preserving peace on the Bakrid day has issued a joint manifesto yesterday under the signatures of more than 50 Hindus and Mahomedans. Last evening the Committee along with some others went through the whole town making speeches in the Main Bazar and other important centres appealing to both the Hindus and the Mahomedans not to believe baseless rumours and to be careful in seeing that slight accidental provocations are not exaggerated into communal quarrels and to keep perfect peace. These speeches had a good effect on the populace and large numbers of rural Mahomedans have come to the town, as usual for celebrating Id day. The police are making necessary arrangements for guarding the town in case anything untoward happens. It is said armed police have been requisitioned from outside.—Free Press.

BAKR-ID IN KARACHI.

PASSES OFF QUIETLY

KARACHI, June 21.

In spite of the rumours prevailing for days that disturbances would break out in the Karachi city, the Idd passed off smoothly to-day, no breach of peace being reported till four in the evening. The panic was due to the circulation of scores of anonymous letters addressed to rich people and shopkeepers threatening their houses and business premises with loot and destruction. The Rawalpindi catastrophe has had its share in intensifying the scare, but the Police, the District Magistrate and the Commissioner-in-Sindh were for days preparing themselves to nip in the bud any mischievous activity that might arise. For two days aeroplanes were flying low over the city, indicating that the authorities were alive to any situation that might arise.

On Sunday evening the leaders of the Hindu and Muslim communities met at Mr. Harchandrai's office and resolved to go to all quarters of the city exhorting the people to keep calm and assuring them that nothing untoward would happen. The people were delighted at this joint appeal for good will and peace after a lapse of three years. The leaders' mission created an excellent impression on the high and the low alike, and their optimism has been shown to be justified by to-day's peaceful passing of the Id, which was observed in Karachi to-day.—Free Press.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES COMPLETE

DELHI, June 21.

Precautionary measures taken by the local authorities against the breach of peace during the Bakri-Id which commences to-morrow are now complete. Two Hindu bathing festivals that fell on Sunday and Monday passed off peacefully.—A. P.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS IN DELHI

DELHI, June 21.

The authorities have taken strong measures for the maintenance of peace to-morrow, when the Muslims will celebrate the Id. Police ipckets with regulation lathis have been posted at different places and mounted police have been patrolling the city from to-day. In the morning the cavalry made a tour of the city and to-morrow the military will be ready for all emergencies. The city is quiet and free from any panic just at present.—Free Press.

AT HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD, SIND, June 21.

The Bakri-Id procession passed off peacefully this morning. The leaders of both communities had already issued a joint manifesto exhorting the people to keep the peace and contradicting the wild rumours of disturbances. Local authorities also were on the alert and police arrangements were adequate.—A. P.

HINDU LEADERS ATTEND ID PROCESSION.

HYDERABAD (SIND), June 21.

Id passed off quietly. The propaganda of the Joint Committee of Hindus and Mahomedans had good effect in cooling down the feelings of excitement. Police also stationed pickets at several points in the city and the entrances to the town. Armed police were kept in readiness for any emergency to further minimise the chances of disturbance. Hindu leaders accompanied the Id procession.—Free Press.

AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, June 21.

Bakr-Id passed off peacefully here. All the Hindu shops remained closed throught the day.—Free Press.

ENQUIRY INTO PINDI RIOTS

STATEMENT OF RAJA NARENDRANATH & DR. G. NARANG

LAHORE, June 20.

Raja Narendranath, President of the Hindu Mahasabha and Dr. Gokalchand Narang, who visited Rawalpindi on the 16th instant to enquire into the riots have issued a statement to the press in which they say: "As far as we were able to ascertain the facts it appeared to us that the whole trouble arose from the recent demand of our Mahomedan fellow-countrymen about music before mosques, a demand which has received encouragement from the recent one-sided order of the Government of Bengal." They say that on the evening of the 14th June whilst the Sikh 'Dewan' was being held some Mahomedans gathered outside the Singh Sabha, and molested the visitors. This led to an altercation between the Sikhs and Mahomedans, though as a result of the fracas no one is reported to have been killed or seriously wounded.

A band of Mahomedans possibly reinforced by those who took part in the quarrel before the Singh Sabha went to the grain market and set fire to the shops. The extent of the fire supports the allegations that petrol was freely used. They further observe that the police prevented the owners from having access to their property and doing what they could to save it. The fire brigade was not procured to extinguish the fire, with the result that it caused tremendous loss.

Serious allegations they say were made as to the complicity of the subordinate police, but until evidence on this point has been properly examined, they refrain from expressing any opinion.

Concluding their statement they express the opinion that "the whole misfortune is due to the extreme communal sensitiveness of our Mahomedan fellow-countrymen which assumes new forms, and makes new demands amounting to encroachment on the liberty of their fellow-citizens."

SIR M. HAILEY IN LAHORE.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey has arrived here and is expected to stay for four days to watch the communal situation.—A. P.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

RAWAPPINI, June 20.

A number of shops are opened and there are signs of returning confidence. Precautions are still taken. The preservation of order and full military arrangements have been made for the Bakr-Id.

Since the dacoity at Saidpur, the neighbouring villages are being patrolled with the aid of police and military. Steps are being taken to appoint two experienced officers to assess the damages done during the disturbance. The investigating staff has been strengthened, and so far 31 arrests have been made.

LATEST CASUALTY LIST.

The total number of the casualties now ascertained is 15 killed and 72 wounded.

It should be noted that there was no dacoity at Golra, but one took place at Saidpur.

RAWALPINDI QUIET

RAWALPINDI, June 21.

June 19 and 20 passed off quietly without any untoward incident. The hartal, however, continues. Military arrangements are very satisfactory.—A. P.

LATEST CASUALTY LIST

RAWALPINDI, June 21.

The total number of arrests so far is 27 out of which 18 cases have been challaned. The number of deaths has gone up to 16 of which 12 are Mahomedans, 2 Hindus and 2 Sikhs. The number of wounded is now reported to be 77 of whom 40 are Mahomedans, 25 Hindus and 12 are Sikhs. The District Magistrate has prohibited under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code the carrying of arms by license holders in streets or bazaars.—A. P.

A DHARAMSHALA ABLAZE.

SIMLA, June 21.

A report has reached here that this morning at 10.45 the Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi received information that a Dharamsala in the village of Moghal, five and a half miles south-east of the Sihala railway station, had been burnt. He proceeded at once with a First Class Magistrate in two armoured cars taking a sub-inspector of police and fifteen constables in motor lorries. They reached Moghal at 12-10 and found the Dharamsala still burning. The Magistrate, sub-inspector and four other constables have been left on the spot and are making investigations. Rawalpindi and the villages in the district are reported quiet.

LATER.

The Deputy Commissioner reports that there was no rioting at Moghal and none wounded. The Dharamsala was uninhabited.—A. P.

FRENCH CABINET.

M. POINCARE ACCEPTS PORTFOLIO.

M. BRIAND'S SUCCESS.

LONDON, June 20.

Paris.—After consulting M. Briand, M. Painleve spoke optimistically of M. Briand's chances of success, but thought that the Cabinet would not be completed till to-morrow.—Reuter.

M. POINCARE IN THE CABINET

LONDON, June 21.

Paris.—M. Briand has announced that M. Poincare has agreed to enter the new Cabinet.—Reuter.

INVITING SUPPORT OF BLOC NATIONAL

LONDON, June 20.

Paris.—That the idea of forming a Cabinet of the National Union has been abandoned as an impossible task was mentioned by M. Briand in an interview, though he intimated his desire to give the new Cabinet the broadest possible basis. M. Briand intends at first to invite the support of the Bloc National by offering M. Poincare a portfolio.—Reuter.

SIR ALBION BANERJI.

CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT

LONDON, June 21.

Singapore.—Sir Albion Banerji, the late Dewan of Mysore, has arrived here. He will shortly proceed to Japan and the United States in the politics of which he is interested. He also intends to stand as a candidate for the British House of Commons at the next General Election.—Reuter.

ALLEGED EXCESSES BY NEJDIS

LUCKNOW MUSLIMS' MOURNING

LUCKNOW, June 21.

Lucknow Muslims observed the 19th and 20th June as mourning days on account of the destruction of the Jannatul Bazi, and other acts of vandalism committed by the Nejdis in the Hedjaz. A large crowd of them collected at different centres and proceeded to the Karbala with *alams* (black flags) mourning throughout the route. Arrangements had been previously made to provide iced syrup on the route, and Hindus also participated in distributing to the thirsty Muslims who took it cordially.—Free Press.

MADRAS SWARAJ PARTY.

MR. CHAKKARAI'S ALLEGATION.

MADRAS, June 21.

Mr. V. Chakkarai Chettiyar who has been elected to the Madras Corporation on the Swarajist ticket writing to the Press says:—"The local Swarajists are secretly plotting to accept office after the elections in case they obtain a majority in the Madras Council." He says:—"The Swarajist leader cares no more for the Congress and Swaraj than the man in the moon. His one consuming passion is to oust the Justice Party from power and the non-Brahmins altogether from public and official life." Concluding Mr. Chakkarai appeals to the non-Brahmins, whatever party they may belong to, to awake betimes and challenge these pretensions.—A. P.

ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

POONA SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION.

POONA, June 21.

The members of the Poona Suburban Municipality mustered strong in the Municipal Hall on Sunday morning, when Nawab Shah Rook Yar Jung Bahadur presided over the special general meeting convened to consider the steps to be taken for the presentation of an address of welcome to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin on their arrival in Poona on July 28th. The President in moving the resolution that an address of welcome be presented by the Poona Suburban Municipality to His Excellency, the Rt. Hon. Lord Irwin, said that His Excellency, Lord Irwin, during the few months that he had been the Viceroy had given proof of his intense interest in the welfare of the millions entrusted to his care.

The resolution was unanimously passed and a Sub-Committee was appointed for drafting the address. A sum of Rs. 650 was sanctioned by the Board to meet the expenses in this connection.—A. P.

ALWAR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

UNCONNECTED WITH NIMUCHANA TRAGEDY

BOMBAY, June 21.

In reference to the statement made in a recent Free Press message, it is now reliably learnt that the visit of His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar to England is in no way connected with Nimuchana tragedy.—Free Press.

SHATRUNJAYA DISPUTE.

TWO SIDES OF THE SHIELD.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

MOUNT ABU, June 21.

The hearing of the dispute between the Jain community and the Thakur Sahib of Palitana concluded to-day before the Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson, Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India at the Residency Office.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Advocate, assisted by Mr. D. B. Shukla, represented the Jain community, while Mr. B. J. Desai, acting Advocate-General of the Bombay High Court represented the Thakur Sahib of Palitana.

THE DARBAR'S CASE.

The proceedings opened with Mr. Desai's arguments on behalf of his client. He said that the only thing the Darbar claimed was that instead of the redemption of the amount which existed under the last agreement, it be allowed to levy a tax at a rate already fixed through the agency of the Government. To deduce from Clause 3 of the Agreement that to fix a smaller or a larger sum should be done by the Paramount Power alone, was, he said, entirely erroneous, as also that the modification of the Agreement should be in regard to the amount alone. All that it wanted to convey was a modification of the arrangements. The right to levy a pilgrim tax was a recognised form of taxation, in every state. The Jains' contention that the sum was paid to the Darbar by way of protection was wrong. A commutation took place in 1821 for a period of ten years and subsequent to this many changes were made, till the Agreement of 1886 was signed. This showed that the Darbar had exercised the right of levying a tax before also. He said that Jains had misconstrued Col. Keating's decision when they believed it to mean that the right to levy a tax was extinct. The last decision of the Paramount Power to accept Rs. 15,000 was loyally obeyed and carried out in spite of the sum not being sufficient to cover the expenses.

If the Darbar was claiming anything extraordinary it might well be stopped but this claim was nothing more than what other States similarly situated were enjoying, viz:, Dilwara in Sirohi. He suggested a decision being arrived at after taking into consideration the number of pilgrims which had increased now to about 80,000 per annum. The new agreement should be for a period of five years but if it was to exceed this time limit due allowance should be made to the all-probable increase in the number of pilgrims.

JAINS' CASE.

Arguing on behalf of the Jain community Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said that whatever the nature of the sovereignty of Palitana in its State, it had quite separate relations with the Jain community. When the Darbar levied a tax in the year 1886 a friction between the Darbar and the Jain community arose. To obviate that friction an annual lump-sum was fixed and the agreement by which it was laid down that after the expiry of 40 years the sum could be modified, not that the whole agreement should be modified. By the agreement of 1880 the principle of the levying of tax was entirely wiped out. If it was intended that the whole arrangement be altered after 40 years then there was no necessity for Clause 3.

NOT A DOMESTIC TROUBLE.

To say that the new tax which the Darbar wished to levy was a recognised form of taxation in Palitana meant completely ignoring all previous history of the connections between the Jain community and the Darbar, and also the declarations made by the British Government in this connection. Both the community and the Darbar were sub-ordinate to the British Government and, therefore, the British Government had every right to interfere in the matter and not let it go as a domestic dispute. Where the interests of British subjects were concerned the British Government was entitled to regard the matter as between British Government and native States, and therefore, the power of the Darbar with regard to Shatranjaya Hill was limited. At no time was the claim of being allowed to regulate the collection and the levying of tax admitted by British Government.

As regards the question as to what sum was to be fixed and for how long, Sir Chimanlal said that no alteration of the sum could be allowed until it was proved that on account of the increase of pilgrims, the Thakur Sahib had to spend more. With regard to the period to be fixed it ought to be either a permanent one or sufficiently long one. A short period would only give cause to a renewed friction when it expired.

BRITISH GOVT.—THE FINAL AUTHORITY.

Mr. Desai briefly replied to some of the points with regard to Col. Keating's findings and the competence of the Thakur Sahib to levy the tax. He argued that the final authority in such disputes should on the next occasion rest with the Paramount Power. If buying a railway ticket he argued could cause friction with railway authorities then the payment of Rs. two to the Darbar could also cause friction. The friction question he regarded as utterly devoid of consequence or value. He suggested that the period which was to be fixed should be reasonably short at the end of which either party could ask for a revision.

The hearing terminated and judgment was reserved.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON ACTIVE.

SIMLA, June 21.

The monsoon is active in Burma and Assam and has extended into the Deccan. Dust and thunderstorms are again reported from North-West India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Konkan, Malabar and North Hyderabad and local in Bengal, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and Coorg, while a few falls have occurred in the Punjab, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui four inches; Tavoy seven; Kyaukpyu and Akyab two; Bhamo one; Dibrugarh two; Dhubri one and a half; Silchar three; Sibsagar, Darjeeling, Mymensingh and Hissar one; Rawalpindi three-quarters; Dera Ismail Khan a half; Amraoti three-quarters, Karwar one and a half; Ahmadnagar three; Hanamkonda one; Parbhani and Salem three-quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Punjab and some extension in United Provinces.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, June 21.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1926	Total since 1st June, 1926	June 1st to 21st 1924	June 1st to 21st 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 01	3 40	5 74	21 57
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 15	2 61	7 19	21 98
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospita)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 20	2 30	7 80	
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21st June 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m. 29.712 inches (·028 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.649 inches (·034 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.007
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.8 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 79.5 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.0 degrees (4.4 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 82.4 degrees (3.5 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 70 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. W. S. W.
Velocity " " 11 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 126 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 5
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.01 inches
Total rainfall during the month 3.40 "
" " " year 6.49 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday the 21st June, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.77" of rain and Hissar 0.90". Skies are clear at Lahore and Ambala, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the region of rainfall and mostly in defect in other places. Maximum temperature was moderately in defect in the northwest of the province, and the minimum markedly so at stations where there was rain.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was slightly above normal in the whole area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over lower Sind and southwest Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is mostly in defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal in east Rajputana and the minimum in parts of it. The thermometer rose to 117 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was appreciably in excess in Gujarat and Central India West and in parts of Kathiawar; the minimum was slightly higher than usual at Surat alone. Ahmedabad recorded a maximum temperature of 108 deg.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.72" or rain and Nagpur a light fall. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north and moderately clouded over the south. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was 10 deg. to 15 deg. in excess; the minimum was moderately in excess in parts where there was no rain. The highest temperature in the province was 109 deg. at both Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.42" of rain, Marmugao 0.61" and Karwar 1.46". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 91.0 deg. (4 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 82.4 deg. (3 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar has had 3.28" of rain and Hyderabad 0.44." Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north and central Bombay Deccan and locally in Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was above normal by 10 deg. in Hyderabad and the extreme north of the Bombay Deccan and by 5 deg. or 6 deg. in the rest of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has extended into the Central Provinces and the Deccan. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar and the Konkan, and locally in the Punjab, the west Central Provinces, the north Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad. The chief amounts, in addition to those mentioned above, are Mangalore 0.54", Calicut 0.62" and Cochin 0.47". Excessively high day temperature continue in the central parts of the country and the Deccan.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 20th June 1926, issued from Simla.

Weather telegrams from northeast India have not yet been received but a shallow depression has probably formed in the neighbourhood of south Bengal. The monsoon probably continues active in Burma and northeast India and has extended in the United Provinces but remains weak on the west coast of the Peninsula. Numerous dust or thunderstorms have occurred in northwest India and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Mergui two inches; Tavoy four; Moulmein, Shillong, Mymensingh, Bahraich one and a half; Agra, Bareilly three-quarters; Mukteswar a half; Sialkot, Lyallpur, Gulmarg a quarter; Marmugao four; Karwar one and a half; Mangalore one; Cochin two; Mercara three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 21ST OF JUNE 1926.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0	0.06	—0.06	9.75
Punjab—	..	..			
Multan ..	..	0	0.36	—0.36	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	0.77	0.89	1.02	—0.13	34.77
Lahore ..	..	0.03	0.81	—0.78	19.62
Hissar ..	0.90	0.94	0.93	+0.01	14.47
Ambala ..	..	0.05	1.02	—0.97	30.49
Delhi ..	..	0	1.29	—1.29	26.84
United Provinces	..				
Agra ..	..	1.04	0.90	+0.14	26.90
Mainpuri ..	..	0.20	0.58	—0.38	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	0.59	1.53	—0.94	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0.05	0.27	1.57	—1.30	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	0.26	1.80	—1.54	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0	0.09	—0.09	3.68
Karachi ..	..	0	0.27	—0.27	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	..	0	0.81	—0.81	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	0.30	1.14	—0.84	20.65
Jaipur ..	..	0.24	1.13	—0.89	24.21
Kotah ..	..	0.11	1.65	—1.54	28.23
Mount Abu ..	..	0	1.72	—1.72	60.76
Kathiawar—	..				
Bhuj ..	..	0	0.86	—0.86	14.33
Dwaraka ..	..		0.83		13.52
Veraval ..	..	0.06	3.83	—3.77	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	0	2.36	—2.36	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	0	3.19	—3.19	21.20
Gujerat—	..				
Surat ..	..	0.02	4.44	—4.42	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	..	0	2.86	—2.86	28.83
Deesa ..	..	0	0.85	—0.85	24.70
Central India W.	..				
Neemuch ..	..	0.01	2.06	—2.05	29.19
Indore ..	..	0.10	3.76	—3.66	33.12
Central Provinces	..				
Jubbulpore ..	0.05	0.48	3.51	—3.03	55.11
Saugor ..	0.05	0.85	2.76	—1.85	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	..	0.88	3.44	—2.56	48.85
Khandwa ..	..	0.12	3.31	—3.19	29.63
Akola ..	..	0.35	3.48	—3.13	31.35
Amraoti ..	0.72	0.91	4.19	—3.28	33.05
Nagpur ..	0.15	0.31	5.64	—5.33	48.97
Chanda ..	0	0.27	4.90	—4.63	51.90
Raipur ..	..				50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.01	3.40	11.94	—8.54	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.42	13.86	21.47	—7.61	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.61	18.94	22.82	—3.88	94.95
Karwar ..	1.46	24.78	27.78	—3.00	120.12
Bombay Deccan	..				
Malegaon ..	..	0.38	3.29	—2.91	22.23
Ahmednagar	3.28	4.36	4.03	+0.33	22.33
Poona ..	..	0.88	3.58	—2.70	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	2.55	3.58	—1.03	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	0.39	2.89	—2.50	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.02	2.30	5.75	—3.45	50.13
Hyderabad—	..				
Aurangabad	..	2.10	3.87	—1.77	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur ..					40.08
Hyderabad ..	0.44	0.46	3.30	—2.84	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.54	23.02	28.12	—5.10	125.68
Calicut ..	0.62	19.15	26.13	—6.98	117.16
Cochin ..	0.47	24.98	21.01	+3.97	114.51
Trivandrum	0.02	8.30	10.34	—2.04	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.36	9.90	6.81	+3.09	84.16
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	0.03	3.48	—3.45	41.59
Bellary ..	..	0.57	1.46	—0.89	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	0.48	2.01	—1.53	31.23
Madras ..	..	0.40	1.42	—1.02	50.74
Bangalore ..	0.05	0.25	2.38	—2.13	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	0.04	1.30	—1.26	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	0.55	1.94	—0.39	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0.02	0.84	—0.82	54.98

ALL-INDIA NON-BRAHMIN CONGRESSS

MADRAS, June 21.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress will meet at Poona on 7th and 8th July under the presidency of the Hon. Raja of Panagal, Chief Minister, Madras. There will also be a non-Brahmin Leaders' Conference at Poona at the same time and prominent non-Brahmins from Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Bengal and the United Provinces are expected to attend the Conference.—A. P.

Mr. Powis, Deputy Supperintendent of Police, Rawalpindi, and Sardar Dalasingh, Sub-Inspector of Police have arrested two persons under sections 366 and 394 I. P. C. on charge of kidnapping a Hindu lady from an adjoining village.

BOMBAY'S SUBURB.

(Continued from page 6.)

amenities which are denied to him. In Bandra proper a bungalow-owner pays 7 per cent. as house assessment, 4 per cent. as sanitary cess, 2 per cent. as cesspool charges and about 7 to 10 per cent. for water charges—thus making a total of about 23 per cent. One can thus easily see the enormity of taxes that suburban rate-payer has to pay.

Invidious Distinction.

A case of further flagrant injustice, whereby the residents of Laxmi-Nagar are victims of this diarchy lies in this that people in Bandra A, B, C and D Wards are supplied water at As. 12 per 1,000 gallons, while people in New Laxmi Nagar ward (Khar) are supplied at Re. 1. The existence of such an individous distinction indicates a scandalous state of affairs resulting from the continuance of an absurd diarchy.

Premia on Connections.

Another contemptible feature of water supply in suburbs is that the applicant for getting connection from water main on roads, has to pay a premium of Rs. 105 on 1|2" and Rs. 235 on 3|4" connection to the Development Department. The amount thus defrayed from the collections of premia goes to the coffers of the Development Department, which bases its justification on the plea of recouping the capital expenditure. Inspite of paying Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons, the consumer has to pay this obnoxious and inequitable premium, and is further required to deposit Rs. 50 with Development Department. In brief the owner of a cottage has to incur an initial expense of about Rs. 350 for 3|4" connection—over and above the cost of pipes etc.

Unfiltered Water.

In return for such a heavy expenditure, the consumer gets impure and unfiltered water. For years together in past, the residents have frequently complained about the unfiltered and unchlorinated water supplied for drinking purposes. Very recently, the residents of Andheri had to complain about stinking water. Wherever there are water pipes in Salsette, this difficulty is equally experienced. But it is hoped that as soon as the work of changing over of the connections of Tulsi with the New Tansa Main is completed, this grievance will be removed for ever.

Amalgamation Essential.

Out of the above-mentioned four different bodies controlling the administration of suburbs, if three bodies excepting P. W. D. are amalgamated and the entire management entrusted to City Municipality, some retrenchment can possibly be effected and more conveniences can be offered to the residents. I earnestly appeal to the public-spirited citizens of the suburbs to forthwith to take some concerted action with a view to reduce the burden of the tax-payer regarding water charges and at the same time provide better amenities to all. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that the various august bodies which are at present ruling over the suburbs be amalgamated into one body and the entire municipal administration be entrusted to City Municipality which should be substituted in place of the existing Notified-Area-Committees.

MR. KELKAR AND NATIONAL EDUCATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—A misleading report has appeared in the Press, of my speech made at the opening of the new session of the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya on Tuesday last at Poona. In this report, I am represented as having definitely said that the Tilak College would last only for another year. This is an absolute perversion of what I actually said. What I really said was, and I believe no one present understood it in any other light, that it has been my habit ever since this institution of national education was started five years ago, to say that the institutions like this have naturally a sort of a temporary existence, regard being had to their special origin, and the difficulties of funds and students. At the same time every effort possible was being made by me, as those concerned know well enough, to secure funds and the services of honorary teachers to keep up the existence and the strength of the Tilak College. My reference to its temporary existence for one year is, always meant and understood to be a prudent and open caution to all concerned, with a view that no student should be induced to join the institution under any false or unduly optimistic promises, so that their interests may not be injured. At the same time I always make it clear, as a did on that occasion, that every student who joined the institution of this nature with open eyes and with proper perception of the limitations of such institutions was welcome, and would be provided for and given proper education to the utmost limit of the resources of the organisers of the institution. The public can easily judge between a responsible pessimist and an irresponsible optimist, between a man who wants his concrete work to overstep the limits of his promises and assurances and another man who regards his work as finished if he simply indulges in attractive rhetoric and sings sweet praises to the ear of the students and the public. I challenge any one o prove that anybody concerned in the outside management of the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya has done more during the last five years than I have done to maintain the existence and the strength of the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya, of course points of strength and points of weakness vary with different men and perhaps my strong point, or as it may be, a weakness in the eyes of some people, my sense of responsibility and spirit of cautiousness in matters where my assurances are likely to harm or jeopardise the interests of the people, who choose a particular cause of conduct relying on me. f this be a weakness. I hope to stick to it to the end of my life and shall remain content to be judged as such.—Yours etc.,

N. C. KELKAR.

"Kesari" and "Maharatta" Office,
Poona, June 18.

PALITANA DARBAR AND JAIN COMMUNITY.

HEARING OF DISPUTE COMMENCES.

MOUNT ABU, June 21.

In connection with the hearing of the dispute between the Palitana Darbar and the Jain community which begins to-day before the Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson, over 150 representatives of the Jain community, from various parts of India, have arrived here this morning and more are expected during the course of the day. Counsel for the disputants have also arrived, as also the chief *Karbhari* of the Thakur Sahib.—A. P.

COMMUNAL SITUATION IN PUNJAB.

LEADERS' CONFERENCE

LAHORE, June 21.

A Conference of the representatives of the Hindus, Mussalmans and Sikhs was held at Bradlaugh Hall, last night, to consider the political and communal situation in the Punjab, particularly with reference to the recent Rawalpindi riot. 30 persons representing various bodies were present. Lala Dunichand, President of the Punjab Congress Committee, presided. The discussion lasted for three hours in which various suggestions were put forward by different speakers to meet the communal situation and eventually a sub-committee was appointed consisting of 9 persons to consider the various proposals suggested at the meeting and report upon them. The sub-committee meets this evening and will present its report to the Conference which has adjourned till the 24th instant.—A. P.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS

RAWALPINDI, June 21.

The Municipal Committee at a meeting yesterday passed a resolution thanking Mr. Fergusson, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Knight, Officer Commanding, Northern Command, and Mr. Bennett, Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi, for their untiring zeal in bringing the disturbed situation under control. The Committee further resolved to circulate handbills and posters exhorting the people to open their shops.

The authorities are taking full precautions in connection with the Bakr-Id celebrations and strong military pickets are being posted to-day in the city.

Sir John Maynard, who visited Rawalpindi yesterday invited representatives of all communities at a conference at the Commissioner's bungalow at which about 80 representatives of the people were present. They narrated the story of the riots from their respective points of view. Sir John then visited the scene of disturbance and the hospital where he talked with the wounded. In the morning Sir John accompanied by the Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division went to Saidpur to ascertain facts about the recent dacoity there.

Sir John Maynard has left for Lahore.—A. P.

MILL INDUSTRY ENQUIRY.

DON'T NEGLECT WORKERS' CAUSE

The General Secretary, the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, Bombay in the course of a petition to Sir Leslie Wilson, states:—

The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, Your Excellency is aware, is an Association composed only of workers of Textile Mills, the Mahamandal, as in duty bound, beg to express their deep gratitude to Your Excellency for having taken keen interest in their welfare by giving their representatives the opportunity of Your Excellency's interviews as many as four times and for having shown unartificial sympathy at the time of the last Mill-hands' strike by promptly removing the excise duty which prevented the reduction in wages of the mill-workers. For this kind act of Your Excellency the Mahamandal could not express their feeling of deep gratitude earlier owing to Your Excellency's sudden separation from our midst caused by the serious illness of Her Excellency. The Mahamandal is, now therefore, doubly glad, firstly because Your Excellency has once again come back amongst us and secondly because of the fact that Her Excellency is on the way to recovery.

We beg to take this opportunity to point out that the Tariff Board, appointed to inquire into the condition of the Mill Industry of this country, will shortly commence their work. We, therefore, urge Your Excellency to move this Board not to neglect the mill-workers' cause but to give their representatives (who should be from among the Mill-workers) the opportunity to place before the Board their just grievances.

We learn from the recent utterances of the Secretary of State for India in the London Parliament that some seats are specially reserved in the Provincial Councils for Labours only. We, therefore, request that those seats should be announced soon. And further as our Mahamandal, as will be seen from the Labour Gazette, is solely composed of and managed by the mill-workers, we beg to urge that the Mahamandal should be given the opportunity to elect their own representatives in the forthcoming Council Election.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

AGRICULTURISTS' WOES

MR. DADUBHAI DESAI'S NOTE

The following is the continuation of the Note on Land Revenue submitted by Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, M. L. C., to the Land Revenue Assessment Committee:—

In the light of the above remarks the proposed modification of the Section 107 contained in the report of the Committee is no improvement on the old practice and law. It simply stereotypes and gives the hall mark of legal approval to the present methods to which all the non-official members of the Council had objected. It makes a bad section worse and gives legal powers not possessed hitherto to increase the assessments even if only one out of many conditions is fulfilled and relegates 'profits' to a matter of secondary importance and it still leaves the freest possible scope to the Government in absence of jurisdiction of the Civil Courts to frame rules that are against the spirit and the letter of the law and to issue orders that are against both.

A SLAVE AND A 'COOLIE.'

Also under the present laws began the confiscation of the rights of ownership of the ryot in his field and naturally his condition grew worse than before. It is under this system that a Deccan cultivator is a slave of the Government for four months and a coolie in Bombay for eight months.

The confiscatory measures, viz., Act I of 1865 and the Land Revenue Code and the Restricted Tenures Act were passed during this period and a new era of fines and penalties and attachments was ushered in, for the benefit of the State and the ruin of the man who chiefly maintained it. The first settlements in Gujrat and revision settlements in the Deccan were made during the American Civil War which had greatly raised the prices and a fortunate Government was able to extract from an unfortunate peasantry an increased revenue to maintain them in greater comfort than before.

During the American War as during the present war prices rose and the districts showed some signs of revival from the effects of exactions of the previous 50 years and this temporary revival was considered to be a fair reason to increase the already oppressive rates and all the arguments and all the reasoning that fertile brains could invent were made use of to increase the burdens on a loyal, generous and innocent class of inhabitants of this presidency. Objects of the policy as outlined in the Joint Report were thrown to the winds and improvements, skill, intelligence and castes were again taxed and "principle was sacrificed to expediency" on the ground that "this is not the time to sacrifice one penny of revenue." Communications which added not a penny to the pockets of the cultivators were again used to carry additional burdens on the shoulders of the cultivators and intelligent castes like Kunbis were again taxed more, thus violating the cardinal principles of the survey of taxing land and not the caste of the persons. Owning the same and discarding the wise principle of the old native system under which the condition of the *marginal cultivators* fixed once for all the burden of taxation on a village. The result of these arbitrary practices was that the people who managed to be out of debt under the influence of high prices were found to be hopelessly in debt 30 years after, when the districts again came in for revision. And yet inspite of the indebtedness and adverse economic history additional burden was put on the districts setting aside all considerations of humanity during this decade (1933 to 1904) and the same vicious practice of going on increasing the burdens until, as in the case of the Kaira Talukas, Government revenue appreciably suffered by the relinquishments of the fields, was adopted. This habit of waiting till the evil has reaped its harvest before granting the slightest relief is one of the many grave defects of the present system. It involves an irresistible and unholy inference that the State does not desire that its subjects should live above a certain limit. The moment either by tardy and patient plodding the cultivator shows signs of a tolerable existence, the State is down upon him with the ominous words down with his comforts. The past as well as the recent settlements will more than amply bear out this statement. The districts suffering from chronic famines or droughts every third year and whose past revenue history was of continuous woes and miseries have had their assessments raised, because of the war time prosperity on the ground of a rise in prices (to raise which even famines had not a little contribute but chiefly on the ground that "money is urgently wanted in a hundred directions merely for maintaining the efficiency of administration let alone its improvements and developments."

IN THE INTERESTS OF SERVICES.

As during the American war period so during the present war, because the Government want money the cultivator should not enjoy even the doubtful temporary respite conferred not by any act of theirs but by a divine visitation somewhere in the world. And why it is wanted? Simply to swell provincial balances to feed the already fat Services, just to give them a sort of "Kruschen" feeling and "thyroid" activity while making and blowing development "bubbles" and for all this the cultivator is asked to starve, and underfeed himself and his children and pull the belt tight on his hungry stomach as if he were not a human being but simply a taxable animal.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ALIPORE JAIL MURDER CASE.

THREE ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

SEVEN TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

CALCUTTA, June 21.

In the Alipore Jail Murder case 3 of the accused have been sentenced to death and the remaining to transportation for life.—A. P.

NEW PRESS REGULATION OF TRAVANCORE

DEPUTATION WAITS ON DEWAN & URGES REPEAL

MADRAS, June 21.

The deputation of jurnalists which waited upon the Dewan of Travancore on Saturday last, to urge the repeal of the new Press Regulation, was received cordially and given a patient hearing. The Dewan promised the deputationists to convey their view point to Her Highness the Maharanee and promised them that the Government will carefully go into the whole question.—Free Press.

ALLEGED LURKING HOUSE-TRESPASS.

CHARGE AGAINST A PATHAN.

Mahomed Sher Hassan, a young Pathan, was placed before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on a charge of lurking house-trespass with intent to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, on Monday.

The prosecution story was that the accused who was in the employ of one Mr. Ackworth as his chauffeur, resided with his master at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. In the neighbourhood lived Mr. Mistry with his wife and her sister, Miss Meher Mama. The accused used to have occasional glances at Miss Mama whenever he got an opportunity. On the night of the 18th instant Miss Mama awoke by some sound, and was taken aback by the presence of the accused in her bed-room. She soon raised a cry and her sister on her entering the room found the accused running out of an open window of the room. The male members of the family, on coming to know of it, went to the accused's room, and found him lying there. They handed him over to the police.

The accused pleading not guilty denied any knowledge of the incident and said that the ladies were mistaken in identifying him as the man who entered their room.

The Magistrate said he was convinced of the man's having committed the grave offence.

Mr. Da Cruz who defended the accused, said that the accused had never been a bad character and that his master had given a good opinion about him.

Mr. Mankar, the Prosecuting Inspector, pressed for a deterrent punishment in view of the serious nature of the offence.

His Worship reserved judgment for Wednesday.

TRANSFER OF APPEALS

KATHIAWAD, June 21.

The excercise of the powers delegated, the Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General in Kathiawad has notified in the Agency Gazette that in future the appeals from the Nyayadhishs of Bagsara, Bantawa and Asavad Taluka will be considered in the court of the district judge, Kathiawar. The second appeal will go to the Judicial Commissioner in the State of Western India.

So far, these appeals were heard by these Talukdars themselves. The right has then been transferred from the Talukdars to the Judicial Commissioner.—Free Press

POLICE PRECAUTIONS IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, June 21.

The Muslims of Ahmedabad are observing the Bakri-Id holiday to-day in fast. No special police arrangements have been made on this occasion. However as a precautionary measure, police constables with "lathis" have been posted in all Police chowkies, streets, and the Mahomedan quarters. A posse of mounted police have also been kept in reserve, and some of them are seen patrolling the main roads and the mill areas.—Free Press.

ABSENCE OF MONSOON IN KATHIAWAD

KATHIAWAD, June 21.

Though Kathiawad wants it very badly, the monsoon has not yet made any appearance. The sky is clear and the temperature is slowly rising up to the great annoyance of all.—Free Press.

JURY'S VERDICT ON MADRAS TRAGEDY

MADRAS, June 21.

At the inquest held over the body of Dharmambal, who was found ablaze on Saturday, evidence of father, mother, uncle and husband of the deceased was recorded. The jury returned the verdict that the husband did not set fire to the deceased, but that the fire should have been accidental or suicidal.

The husband has been released on bail on his own cognisance.—Free Press.

THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

FORCED LABOUR IN INDIA.

LALAJI'S CHALLENGE TO SIR A. CHATTERJI.

Lalal Lajpatrai, Workers' Delegate from India addressed the following letter to the President of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, on the 3rd instant:—

Sir,—Sir Atul Chatterjee, the Government Delegate from India has questioned the accuracy of my statement about forced labour in India. I repeat the statement that forced labour (compulsory or unwilling labour and without adequate payment) has been exacted in British India under British rule and is in practice still being exacted in certain parts of British India. It is not universal and there is no legal sanction behind it, except in cases mentioned by Sir Atul Chatterjee. I assert that forced labour is exacted in other cases also, behind which there is no legal sanction except that of practice or custom.

I challenge an enquiry and as soon as I return to India, I shall send to the International Labour Office proofs in support of my statement.

I desire that this letter should form part of the record.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Sir Atul Chatterjee.

SKELETON IN THE CUPBOARD

LALAJI'S ATTACK ON FORCED LABOUR

The following are the proceedings of the Eighth Sitting of the International Labour Conference at Geneva presided over by Mgr. Nolens:—

The President: There are still 15 speakers who desire to deal with Director's Report. I would remind you that the work of this Conference should be finished by Saturday at 5 p.m. if possible. For that purpose it will be necessary that the discussion on the Director's Report should conclude to-day, so that the Director may be able to reply to the debate sometime about 4 or 5 o'clock this afternoon. I think therefore that the list of speakers might be considered as closed at this juncture. For the moment it seems to me unnecessary to limit the time allotted to each speaker, but I would appeal to them to be as brief as possible, and above all, not to indulge in any repetition of what has already been said by previous speakers. I hope I may rely on Delegates to enable us to carry out this programme.

INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Lajpat Rai (India):—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, in one brief sentence I want to associate myself fully and wholeheartedly with the compliments that have been paid to the work of the International Labour Office, the Director and his staff, for the valuable Report they have presented to us. The Report contains much useful and illuminating matter; that is, so far as it goes, very good but the point I would like to emphasise is the importance which, in my judgment, the International Labour Office should attach to investigating conditions of labour in the Orient and in the coloured world of Africa and America. As matters at present stand, it is unfortunate that about one thousand millions, or even more members of the human race, should be represented at this Conference by less than a dozen people,—I mean the two delegates from India and the Delegates of Japan. We all know that the population of Asia and Africa far exceeds that of Europe, and I wonder if the white workers of Europe and America properly realise the significance of the problem which faces them. After a hard struggle, extending over several years, they have secured certain privileges in the conditions of their labour from their employers and from their Governments, and unless they take care to improve the conditions of labour in Asia and Africa, I am afraid that the privileges they have secured and the advantages they have gained may be lost altogether, by their employers transferring their activities to Asia and Africa and taking advantage of the conditions of labour that prevail in those countries. I would therefore beg of them to take greater interest in the conditions of labour that prevail in those countries. We in the Orient are trying our best to improve the conditions of labour in countries where it is possible to do so; but even in those countries we are face to face with great difficulties.

GOVERNMENTS' OPPOSITION.

First of all the Governments are not: of course, very enthusiastic about legislation to improve the conditions of labour, because you know that the Governments have a particular knack of being adverse to changes—changes, particularly, which take away a certain part of their authority and power, and a certain part of the authority and power of their chief clients, the capitalists or employers. Therefore sometimes the Governments are in the habit of opposing legislation to improve labour conditions by the hackneyed phrase or plea of backward conditions and a backward educational situation. There is sometimes some force in this plea, but we, the representatives of the workers, cannot allow Governments to take shelter behind that plea *ad infinitum;* we cannot allow them to make a fetish of it. No doubt sometimes special circumstances and special industries do require consideration; but the considerations of humanity and the considerations of the welfare of the workers must supersede the considerations of power which may be gained by injustice. We therefore require the full sympathy and the full co-operation of the workers of the West in the struggle that we have to carry on in the East, to improve conditions of labour in Eastern countries. You know very well that, particularly in those countries which have not self-government, and which are under the mandate or government of foreign people, the conditions of labour among the native population and among the coloured people do require special attention. We do not, of course, wish it to appear that we claim the right to dictate terms to any State, because every State is master in its own house, and every State can regulate its affairs as it likes; but what we are attempting at in this Conference is the creation of an international atmosphere, bringing facts to light, and letting the moral conscience of the world bring about what moral pressure it can on those countries where the conditions of labour are neither good nor desirable nor proper. That is all we can do. Let there be no misunderstanding. Nobody, so far as I know, tries in this Conference to dictate terms to any State, or to point the finger of scorn at any State for having done what he considers it was its duty to do.

All that we are attempting to do is to throw the light of publicity upon the conditions of life existing in those countries where self-government does not prevail, or where the conditions of labour are not such as we would like them to be; that is all. The object of this Conference is to bring together, in a friendly spirit, the people sof the world and the representatives of the different countries and different peoples on this platform, so that they can exchange their thoughts in private and in public, and thereby create a public opinion which will afterwards haveits effect upon the peoples throughout the different parts of the world. That is all we are meeting here to do; and let there be no misunderstanding about it. If there is anyone who wants to point out the particular facts and conditions which exist in a particular country, it is not from any desire on his part to discredit the Government or the State to which he is referring, but it is simply done to illustrate what he means; he is simply pointing out the difficulties in which he or his nation is placed. I would desire the International Labour Office, in that connection, to note that the interests of organised labour in Europe and America require that the conditions of labour in the Eastern countries and in countries where there is a foreign Government, should at least be brought before the bar of public opinion. When I say that, what I have particularly in mind are those countries where the Governments are foreign or where the Governments have Mandates. It is necessary that international public opinion should know what is going on in those countries. The conditions of labour in certain parts of the British Empire, for instance in Fiji, in Kenya and in South Africa, require publicity. I bring no accusation against them. All I am aiming at present is that the International Labour Office should collect all the information that is possible to collect with regard to the conditions of labour in those countries and that it should place that information in its reportse, so that the rest of the world may know what the conditions of labour in those countries are.

ANTI-ASIATIC LEGISLATION.

We have lately heard of certain Bills having been introduced into the Parliament of South Africa. One of those Bills affects Asiatics and another affects both the native population of South Africa and the Asiatics. Now I do not want to say at this stage a word about those Bills or that legislation because at the moment there are certain negotiations going on between the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa, and there is a hope of a satisfactory settlement of the Indian question being reached. For that reason I do not want to say a word which might in any way embarrass those Governments or those who are negotiating. But so far as the Colour Bill is concerned there are different reports about it. The other day I read in the "Daily Mail" that about 5½ million people, natives of that country, had been debarred from joining certain industries and from becoming skilled artisans. That article was published in last Saturday's edition of the "Daily Mail," and I do not want to do anything further than to call your attention to the facts which are therein set out. I have not made a study of the Bill and I take no responsibility for those statements. All I do say is that the conditions require investigation, and that is all that I am asking the International Labour Office to do.

Now coming to the conditions in India, which I know more intimately, I want to inform all those present here that we in India are not proceeding with the improvement of the conditions of labour, or with legislation to that end, with that rapidity which we should like the Government of India to adopt. The Government of India, like all other Governments, does not want to change quickly, and it sometimes brings forward the old time-honoured pleas of backward education and backward industrial conditions. But we are determined that the Government of India should adopt a greater speed, and we will do all that is in our power to force the Government of India to legislate in such a way as to improve the conditions of labour in India more rapidly than it is doing at present. In that connection we might say that so far as the competition between India and Japan is concerned, the employers' case was put forward very ably yesterday by the Employers' Delegate. That was his point of view. The workers' point of view was also put before this Conference last year by the Workers' Delegate. I would start from a different point of view altogether who were present at the Washington Conference. It is for them to decide gether. My point is this: We appreciated the difficulties of Japan, particularly their difficulties in industrial competition. We have absolutely no right to dictate to Japan what she should do. There is nothing binding upon Japan unless she ratifies the Conventions that were adopted with the consent of her own Delewhen they will make their own laws. But what we want to do is to point out to them our difficulties in India as regards the industrial situation created by their failure to ratify the Washington Convention of 1919. The millowners' point of view was pointed out to you yesterday. The labour people also find themselves in a great difficulty on account of Japan's failure to ratify that Convention, because the champions of labour improvement cannot put forward their claims so forcibly as they could otherwise do, in face of the fact that the most progressive Asiatic nation still sticks to old conditions. I would appeal o Japan, not so much in the interests of its industries (because it has every right to look after its industries), but more for humanity. A very large number of people in India put forward the interests of women and the mothers of the race on a higher level than the interests of industries. Future generations in India and Japan and in every other country are dependent upon the mothers, and if we force the mothers to work at night or to work underground, we are certainly not improving the future prospects of the race. Therefore in India we are trying to prohibit women and children working underground at all. As you were told yesterday, the Government has already prevented women and children working at night, but we propose to go a step further and to put an absolute stop to the working of women and children underground. I think that will be a great step forward; but we shall be greatly handicapped in taking that step unless Japan takes a similar step in her own country, by introducing legislation. I am sure that the Workers' Delegates of Japan realise the value of this legislation in their own country, and they can speak for themselves. Last year the Workers' Delegate from Japan raised his voice, and a member of the Japanese Parliament asked certain questions of his Government in the Imperial Diet, why certain abuses had not been abolished and why the Factory Act of 1923 had not been put into force, and certain replies were given by the Government. It is for the Government of Japan to do what is needful, and I will not say anything further. But there is one more ground upon which I want to base my appeal to Japan. After all, what is done in India more or less goes to the credit of the British Government. India is not a self-governing country, and the Indian Executive Government is not responsible to Indian legislature. Therefore the credit of labour legislation belongs to the British people and the British Government. Japan is the only progressive Asiatic country in the Orient which can vindicate the honour of the East and the Orient. I appeal to Japan not to lag behind other countries in this respect and to show that in their desire to make money out of their industries, they have not forgotten their own deals. I appeal to them, not only in the name of humanity, but in the name of the fame and reputation of the Orient and for the sake of the interests of the human race, and I hope, and I am confident, that Japan will listen to that appeal now or in the immediate future.

FORCED LABOUR.

Having disposed of that, I just want to say a few words about the conditions of forced labour in India. We are not prepared to conceal the skeleton in our own cupboard. India is divided into two parts: British India and Native India, comprised in what are known as the Native States which are governed by native rulers. Now, conditins of forced labour exist in both parts, in British India as well as in Native India. Of course, they are not universal. In British India they have no legal sanction behind them except for certain purposes or on certain occasions; but there is a tend of pseudo-legal sanction behind them, and sometimes Government officials take shelter behind what is known as customary sanction. I should be unfair to the British Government if I omitted to say that certain provincial Governments have tried to abolish the custom altogether by certain Orders, but those Orders have not been obeyed in some cases, and for very good reasons. The practice is very useful and handy for officials. Therefore I cannot accept the plea that the Government cannot force their hands and make them comply with its rules. If it can enforce its other laws, orders and regulations, it can certainly enforce these also if it is enthusiastic about it, and I hope it will do so, because epublic opinion is expressing itelf very forcibly.

With regard to the conditions of forced labour in Native India governed by native rulers, I may say that there also it is not universal, although it prevails to a greater extent and over a larger area. The obligations of the Government of India are not so well defined as in their own territory but there are certain ways in which the Government of India and also the League of Nations can bring pressure to bear upon the native rulers of India to abolish forced labour, which is after all only a form of slavery. Every year a representative of the native rulers of India comes here to attend the melting of the League of Nations, and I think that just a hint from the officials of the League of Nations would suffice to point out to him that he should take the first step to prevail upon his fellow Princes to abolish this kind of labour in their territories. The Government officials of India could also set an example by refusing the forced labour that is sometimes supplied to them for their convenience. In and near Simla, the summer capital of India a good deal of forced labour is supplied for the convenience and comfort of British officials and European and Indian tourists. That practice should be stopped, and it can be stopped by the moral pressure of the Government of India on its own high Government officials.

I do not want to take up any more of your time, but I just want to say one word in conclusion. The workers of the East look to you for co-operation and sympathy. They offer to you their friendship and co-operatin in your work and they expect from you the same kind of co-operation and sympathy. It is for you to accept their offer in the spirit in which it is made; but I also wish to say that, if you leave entirely neglected the interests of the coloured populations of India and Africa, you are creathing a situation, the eventual consequences of which I shudder to think of. You must carry the whole world with you, as far as it is possible to do so, and not leave any part of it or conditions of labour anywhere unregulated and unlooked after. That is my last word to you, and I say it in all friendliness and goodwill and sympathy.

(To Be Continued).

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG RAILWAY WORKERS

On Wednesday last a public meeting of the railway workshop men employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop at Parel was held under the presidency of Mr. Ginwala. Mr. C Bhukhandas a chargeman in the Workshop addressing the men said that a great difficulty had arisen in the case of a certain section of Railway employees namely, that of reduction of wages and therefore the men must strongly represent their case before the authorities. Mr. Jhabvala then explained the objects of the meeting saying that in Carriage Building Shop B. about 300 men were now given work only for 4 days in a week instead of seven; the consequence being that the men's wages were reduced by half. In these days of dire unemployment and scarcity of food such a condition was unbearable. Remarking upon the internal working of the workshop, here as well as elsewhere Mr. Jhabvala condemned in strong terms the alleged practices of bribery and corruption of which the poor workmen were victims.

The following among other resolutions were thereafter passed:

This meeting of the Railway Workshop workers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway requests the Agent of the Company to immediately look into the grave crisis of unemployment arising from the closing of the Carriage Building Shop for 3 days in week thus reducing the men's earning to nearly half the wages and to keep the men working in the aforesaid Carriage Building Shop engaged in the ways suggested below:—

(1) That the order for the Building of Electric Carriages lodged with the Foreign Countries should be transferred to Bombay. (2) That the above men be scattered over the whole workshop or in the carriage Repair Shop. (3) That old and long standing men should be continued to the full period of service and the temporary men be transferred to other different departments. (4) That the Carriage Building shop be given the order for 100 Wagons which is given to Iron Wagon Shop as requested by the workmen.

FACTS

The skeleton of a giant wild cat, an animal which is believed to have been extinct for more than 50,000 years, has been discovered in a cave in the Manifold Valley, Derbyshire.

* * *

Canada's Indians last year reaped over a million bushels of grain and bred 50,000 head of livestock on their farms. They occupy an area equal to the size of Yorkshire.

* * *

London's Lord Mayor receives an allowance of £10,375 for his year of office as well as the use of the Mansion House as an official residence. In spite of this, holders of this high office have been known to spend as much as £60,000 out of their own pockets.

* * *

Main thoroughfares two hundred feet wide and garages to hold thousands of cars will be needed in London within the next ten years, according to a motor trade expert, who says that within this period every Londoner will want to drive to work in his own motor-car.

* * *

The average net cost of each prisoner in England is £61 16s. 7d. per annum. The number of receptions into our prisons during 1924-25 was 55,619.

* * *

There are more than 3,000 animals in the London Zoo to-day; yet when the collection was started, 100 years ago, it contained only a vulture and an eagle.

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"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

In presence of a large gathering the final rivet of the Tansa pipe at Bandra was driven by the Municipal Commissioner.

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NEW INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT BORDI

A new industrial School was opened by the Gokhale Education Society at Bordi in the last week. The School is located in a small and beautiful building erected by the Trustees of the Haji Allarkhia Sonwala Charity Fund, Bombay, at a cost of about Rs. 21,000, and handed over to the Society for the purpose of the Industrial School to be named Allarkhia R. Sonwala Industrial School.

A small function was arranged when the Society took possession of the building. Mr. J. S. Kadri, I.E.S., Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, presided on the occasion. The branch secretary of the Society described in detail the scheme of the industrial education intended to be worked out by the Society, and thanked the Trustees of the Sonwala Charity Fund and more particularly the illustrious donor Haji Allarkhia Sonwala for having helped the Society so munificiently.

Mr. Kadri, in his presidential speech, expressed his great satisfaction for the fact that a Mahomedan had donated so liberally such a big sum to a non-Mahomedan institution and assured all people that it was an index of the true love for Mother India that innumerable Mahomedans felt in their hearts. He concluded with an earnest wish that the Gokhale Education Society becomes successful in its laudable efforts to solve some of the problems of secondary Education.

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HIGH COURT

DIRECTOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

ORDINARY RESOLUTIONS CANNOT ALTER.

(ORIGINAL SIDE.)

Whether a joint stock company can alter the qualification for its directors by an ordinary resolution passed at the shareholders' meeting was the important point decided by the Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewalla at the High Court. The judgment, which is now available, deals exhaustively with the legal aspect of the question in its complicated bearings on the Indian Company's Act and the company's Article of Association.

The circumstances out of which the case arose were that the Agents of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. by a notice dated 24th November 1925 convened the sixth ordinary general meeting of the Company on the 12th December last for the transaction of certain business specified in the notice. After the said notice was issued, two shareholders intimated to the Agents and Directors their intention to propose a resolution enhancing the qualification of a director, as laid down in Article 90 of the Articles of Association, from the holding of shares worth Rs. 30,000 as at present to Rs. 75,000. The Company thereafter gave notice of the proposed resolution by advertisements in the local papers. When the meeting was held, the resolution was placed before it, and a large majority being against it a poll was demanded, and the Chairman fixed 16th January for taking the poll.

Before the date of the poll, however, the plaintiff, Navnitlal Chhabildas, a shareholder, filed a suit against the Company, its agents and Directors for having the said resolution and the proceedings in respect thereof declared 'ultra vires' and illegal on 2 ground, (1) that no notice of the resolution was given as required by Articles of Association, (2) and that the Company has no right to alter Article 90 providing for Director's qualifications by an ordinary resolution.

DEFENCE CONTENTION.

It was contended on behalf of the Company that the Company did not in fact propose to alter the qualification of Directors, and that Article 90 was subject to, and should be read with Article 100 which provided that the Company in a general meeting might, from time to time; increase or reduce the number of Directors and might also alter their qualifications. It was also contended that the Company's Act did not require that there should be any qualification for a Director, and, therefore, the Company could provide that the qualification should be the holding of shares of a particular value or any other value as may be determined by a general meeting, and that it was only where an article providing for some requirement laid down by the Company's Act was to be altered that a special resolution was necessary.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, rejected the first contention of the plaintiff, and held that the notice published in the newspapers was a proper notice under the Articles of Association.

On the second point, his Lordship was of opinion that the argument advanced for the Company that the articles for the management or administration of the business might be altered without a special resolution, was not tenable. His Lordship held that the passing of the resolution in dispute would necessitate an alteration of Article 90, because even if it is read with Article 100 as suggested by the defendant Company, Article 100 itself provides for an alteration of the qualification as laid down in Article 90. The Company cannot allow Article 90 to remain as it is, and say at the same time that that article is no longer in force by reason of a resolution passed, under Article 100, providing for a different qualification. "In my opinion," observed His Lordship, "if effect is given to Article 100 of the Articles of Association, it would amount to getting round the provision of Section 20 of the Indian Company's Act in an indirect manner, and reserving a power to the Company to alter its powers by an ordinary resolution. It would then mean that the Company can provide, by its articles, something which is in contravention of the express provisions of the Company's Act. In my opinion, it cannot be so done. The provision for the alteration of an article only by a special resolution is for the protection of the minor shareholders. That provision cannot be taken away by provision in the articles in the terms of Article 100 of the defendant Company."

His Lordship, on the above grounds, held that the Company cannot alter the qualifications of a director as laid down in Article 90 excepting by a 'special' resolution, and therefore the resolution in dispute which was an ordinary resolution was 'ultra vires' and illegal.

LABOURERS AND EATING SHEDS.

Mr. Jhabwala writes on the above question as follows:—

Anyone who stands near the gate of a workshop or a factory early in the morning will see streams of men and women workers carrying small bundles of things to eat wrapped in dirty rags. The ordinary man will hate to see the bundle but it is due to poverty of these workmen that filthy rags are used and the bundle contains hardly anything to keep body and soul together. However the place in which these poor creatures have to squat down to eat the contents of the bundle in the intermission at noon is in all cases full of dust, dirt, and open to the sun. Eating sheds of a comfortable type are a necessity in almost every workshop but the employers have except in very rare circumstances taken it upon themselves the responsibilities of fulfilling this duty. Add to this there is the Municipal and police tyranny and an instance may be quotedfl In the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop at Parel there are about 8,000 men working. There is absolutely no eating shed for the workmen. The Agent informs me that such convenience is under consideration. In the meanwhile the police and Municipal authorities do not permit hawkers of eatables sitting on the footpaths during the hours of intermission. I admit the obstruction caused by such hawkers elsewhere but in the above case the footpath is not used by pedestrians other than the workmen during the hour of intermission. Therefore no harassment is caused to any outsiders. Thus no provision is made by the Agent on one hand and hawkers of eatables are driven away. This is increased punishment to the poor workmen who are starved.

FIRE IN POONA PRESS

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, President of the Servants of India Society, Poona, has issued the following appeal to the public:—

"The Servants of India Society has sustained a terrible loss by the fire which brought to ruin the Arya Bhushan Press and the Dnyan Prakash Press. These had been built up with great patience and foresight by Mr. Gokhale, who knew the mutations of public support and desired to provide for the Society a constant source of income. Deprived of their mainstay, the members of the Society cannot but turn in their distress to their countrymen for that prompt and generous help in money which alone can put them back in their former position and enable them to resume their career of service to the public. I have already appealed to personal friends through private letters, and I wish by this means to reach the wider public who are interested in the Society and its work. Sympathy and help are flowing in, from all sides, and our hearts have been gladdened beyond measure by the spontaneous expressions of good-will received from those who are not in habitual agreement with us on public matters. As I said, on another occasion, it seems as though the essential kindliness of human nature, being so often forced out of its natural current by conflict of interests, were only waiting for a pretext to come back to its own channel.

We calculate that two lakhs of rupees would be required to enable us to make a fresh start. The sum is large, and there is depression all round. Still my colleagues and I have every confidence that in a few months' time we shall get what we want. Our members will go round to various places, but they are not many, and cannot be everywhere. We look to our Associates and sympathisers in all parts of the country for active help. We beg them to respond to this appeal as though it had been made to them individually and in person. No amount is so small but it will be welcome; in fact small contributions, if sufficiently numerous, will give us the pleasing reflection that we are known and appreciated by a wide circle of those whom we seek to serve."

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LD.,

The 18th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited, was held at the Company's Registered Office in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on Friday last when Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, presided.

After the notice conveying the meeting had been read, the Chairman in the course of his remarks said the new business placed on the Books of the Company amounted to Rs. 22,18,500 which is the largest amount of business transacted till now.

The total income of the Company from premiums and interest amounted to Rs. 4,91,698 showing a fair increase over the item of the results of the last year. The Chairman of the last Annual General Meeting had referred to the possibility of our being able to re-issue a large number of our Forfeited Shares. The whole lot of the Forfeited Shares has been re-allotted this year. The total claims paid and outstanding, less re-assurances, amounted to Rs. 1,28,609 and showed an increase of Rs. 20,470 over the previous year's figure due mainly to a natural increase of Rs. 14,661 in claims by Maturity. The total claims were only 26 per cent. of the premium and interest income and were an indication of the close attention paid by the Company to the selection of new business. It would be seen that in spite of the increase in new business the expense ratio has fallen from 33.7 to 31 per cent.

The net result of the year's working was an increase in the Life Assurance Fund of Rs. 2,65,302 which, I think you will agree with me, is a satisfactory result.

After the adoption of the Resolution moved by the Chairman, it was resolved to pay a Dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 1 per cent. per annum to the shareholders for the year 1925, to confirm the appointment of Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, as a Director, to re-elect the retiring Mr. Phiroze J. Bilimoria, to pay to the Office Staff a bonus equal to one month's salary and to re-elect Messrs. Sorab S. Engineer and Company, Incorporated Accountants as Auditors.

NEEDLESS HARASSMENT BY IMPERIAL BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Governors of the Imperial Bank are paid I am told a salary equal to that which the Governor of a Province draws. The public, therefore, expects them to look after the affairs of the Bank with great care and deliberation and to remedy all the defects which have entered into the administration and management of the Bank.

Within the last two decades I have not heard of a Bank with which securities are deposited which requires the constituent to write to the Bank in his own name over his own signature, requesting it to collect interest on securities so deposited. The further fact of the deposit coupled with the delegation of a power of attorney of the right to receive dividends or interest is a request to the Bank once for all to collect interest or dividend. In such a very obvious matter the Governors of the Imperial Bank at Bombay have not thought fit to issue instructions to the Accountant to do his duty and to gather the interest or dividend. On the contrary the Managing Governors support the Accountant in his neglect to do so for years together on the plea that written instructions of the constituent himself are required for collection of interest. There is not the slightest reason given by the Managing Governors who insist on this as the proper course and that there is no obvious breach of duty on the part of the Bank in its future to collect interest or dividends though the securities are deposited expressly for such collection. No argument is required to bring home to the bank the breach of duty. There is no reply except that the Governors do not admit the charge of negligence.

In the above case the Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank Bombay branch have gone further in denying to the Bank's constituents the right to engage attorneys to make request to collect dividends on shares. The law grants attorneys the right to correspond on behalf on their constituents and yet the Managing Governors without giving the slightest reason decline to accept letters written by attorneys. Red tapism cannot go further. Why these constituents are harassed in this manner passes one's understanding and in the hope that this letter will catch the eyes of authorities superior to the Managing Governors, I am writing this letter. Instead of making the bank popular such needless harassments make it quite unpopular. In my experience no bank has been so unreasonable as to decline to collect interest and to decline to accept the correspondence from attorneys.

—Yours, etc.,

FAREDUN DADACHANJI.

ORDERLY COMMITS SUICIDE IN HOSPITAL

On Sunday at about 9 a.m. Nandlal Bhogate, (35), a Hindu orderly was found hanging in a bath-room of the military hospital at Marine Lines. Lieut. Ganesh Galerkeri, being informed of, the fact, examined the body and found that the deceased must have hanged himself about four hours before. He was under treatment for venereal disease.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

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FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

MR. SOMAN'S CRITICS.

"One Who Knows" writes that Mr. Soman has been needlessly criticized. He is called inconsistent because of his being a Responsivist and supporting a Congressman. Though he disagrees with the Congress programme in some respects, he does not want to magnify the differences and he would rather see Congressman elected than a Liberal or any other party member.

COMMUNAL DISENFRANCHISEMENT.

"One Who Sees" writes that the remedy of Sir T. Sapru to put a stop to communal riots will, if tried, fail to achieve its object. The majority of voters, at present, do not think seriously about voting. They are guided by one name or another. The root cause of the trouble lies elsewhere, it is in the discriminating policy of Government, in giving support to Mahomedans.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

Mr. Mirza Ali Reza Beg from Jubbulpore points out that according to Government records, Hindus have not exercised the right of playing music before mosques for the last forty years.

HINDU-MUSLIM RIOTS.

Mr. K. N. Ramier writes: The Hindu-Muslim riots are the work of intriguing politicians who are now on a steady increase. Mahomedans realize that Hindu music is not the only cause of disturbance in their prayers; there are other disturbing factors. As for cow-killing, Mahomedans are not the only people to blame. It is for Government now to see that religion is not made use of to cause bloodshed.

GANDHI & CALCUTTA RIOTS.

Mr. S. C. Ghose (Colombo,) wonders at the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi during the Calcutta riots. In previous years, wherever there was communal trouble, Gandhiji was sure to be present, and his presence used to help to quiet the situation.

DEFAMATORY ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PARSIS.

Mr. Ardeshar Edalji Bengali writes to the effect that the "Habat-ul-Matin" of Calcutta has made grossly defamatory allegations against Parsis. The paper advises Muslims of Persia that Parsis should not be given any indulgence without great caution. Mr. Bengali says protest must be made against such attack of the Calcutta paper.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

Mr. K. N. Ramier writes that the question of land tenure has an important bearing on the agricultural industry and the Viceroy's omission to mention this in his speech at a recent conference of Ministers and Directors of Agriculture is very disappointing. Unless and until the land tenure throughout the country, is thoroughly overhauled, no real amelioration of the peasantry can be achieved.

AN EXAGGERATION.

Mr. P. L. Khanolkar takes objection to a certain expression appearing in a letter to the "Times." The writer of the letter in eulogising the daring act of the late Mr. Jal Marzban says that "the Parsis, as a whole, stand high, perhaps higher than any other Oriental people of modern times." Mr. Khanolkar says that acts of chivalry are very common amongst Indians and that Indian chivalry is in no way inferior to the chivalry of the most civilized European nations."

INDORE NOTES.

"Fairplay" refers "misrepresentations about Indore administration made by the correspondent of "The Chronicle". The present water-supply in the State and the factory legislation are criticized. Government has done all it could to give facilities to the subjects. The reference to a deputation of mill workers having waited on the Prime Minister is not true. The charge of favouritism levelled at the administration is wrong. Most of the State appointments are made with strict regard to efficiency.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

Mr. J. K. Bachaspati writes that the cry of the South African Whites about Indian's low standard of living is baseless. Really the Indians live a plain and simple life. Even if they try to maintain a western standard of life, they cannot do so because of the many disabilities from which they are suffering.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

An "Old and Interested Member" gives a warning to members of co-operative societies to be careful in electing the office-bearers. Some of the office-bearers cannot discharge their duties in time because they are busy with other affairs. Much delay is caused, for instance, in dealing with applications for loans thereby causing in convenience to the applicants.

INDIAN MUSIC.

"M. T. M." enquires if there is "any institution (free or paid) which teaches music on the lines of the former Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, or Prof. Bhatkhande in the Girgaum or Thakurdwar vicinity."

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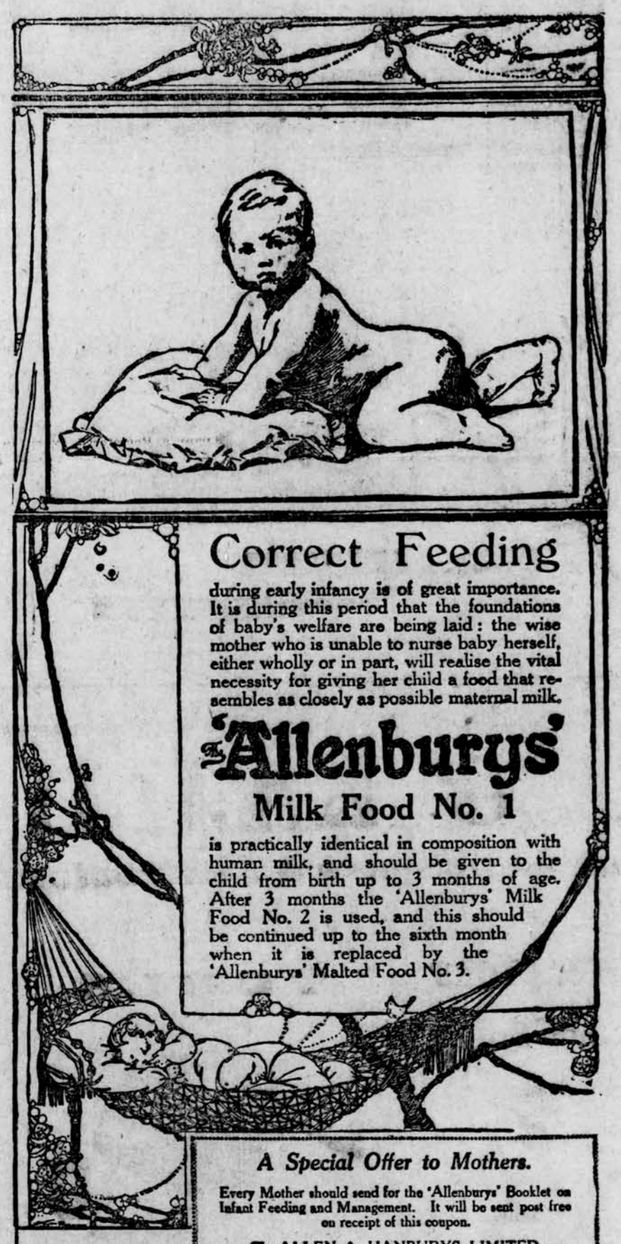

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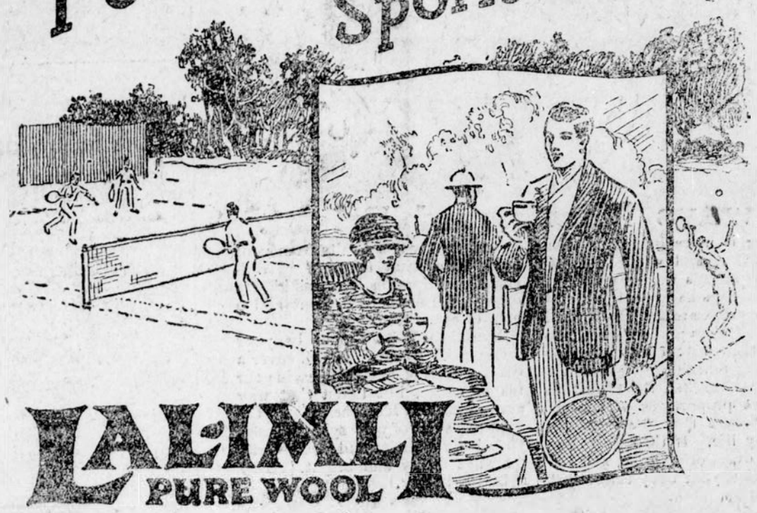

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